The Columbian.

VOL 40. BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905. NO. 17

HAVE A LOOK AT THE PROGRAM

And Then Go and See the Beautiful Stage Setting For the

Wheelmen's Minstrels Tonight

This is the night for the Wheelmen's big minstrel entertainment. Every body is going it seems. If you were among the unfortunate ones who failed to reach the advance sale in time to secure a seat, you will have to wait a few days longer. A repetition has not been definitely decided upon, but as tickets in numbers considerably beyond the capacity of the Opera House have been sold, the probabilities are that the show will be put on again Monday night.

The stage setting for this production is the finest evef seen on the local stage, at least that is the opinion of all those who have seen it, and you will concur when you see its beauty. The program, complete, with the exception of course, of the jokes, which will be interspersed with the songs, follows:

FIRST PART

1. Grand Opening Chorus, the Witmark Minstrel Overture, especially arranged for this production, Entire Circle.
2. Topical Song, "Man, Man, Man," Freas Hicks.
3. Popular Ballad, "Good Night Beloved, Good Night," Boyd F. Maize.
4. Coon Song, "Tennessee," Gerald Gross.
5. Song and Refrain, "Under Southern Skies," DeForest Hummer.
6. End Song, "I May Be Crazy, But I Ain't No Fool," Dr. A. K. Aldinger.
7. Ballad, "When the Harvest Moon is Shining On the River," D. J. Tasker.
8. End Song, "Jim Judson," Gere Jayne.
9. Popular Song, "Down On the Old Suwanee," J. B. Abrams.
10. Finale, "Listen to the Big Brass Band," Company.

THE CHORUS

Maize	Second Bass.
Bidleman	Second Bass.
Low	First Bass.
Hummer	First Bass.
Abrams	First Bass.
Yost	Second Tenor.
Barton	Second Tenor.
Colley	First Tenor.
Geisinger	First Tenor.
Tasker	First Tenor.
Vanderslice	First Tenor.
Conway	First Tenor.

SECOND PART

GRAND OLIO

1. Overture Orchestra.
2. Tasker and Achenbach, Song Illustrators, with selections from the following repertoire: "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "I'm Trying So Hard to Forget You," "The Face In the Fire Light."
3. Laughs and Witticisms Gere Jayne.
4. Musical Novelty Goss and Morris.
5. An Original Travesty, "The Bloomsburg Town Council."

THE CAST

PRESIDENT

Clyde C. Yetter — Boyd F. Maize.

MEMBERS

M. Harry Rhoades	George H. Keiter.
Josiah Giger	B. W. Hagenbuch.
James Magee, 2nd	R. F. Vanderslice.
Warner J. Mifflin	Boyd W. Furman.
Charles W. Runyon	Ralph G. Phillips.
John Deily	Louis Buckalew.

A BRIGHT EASTER.

Easter Day was bright and pleasant, though a little too cool for the display of new Easter dresses and bonnets, but this did not deter many from wearing them. People will wear their new spring clothes at this season, mostly without wraps, even if they freeze for it.

The church services were nearly all of a special character, and special music was rendered in the Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Reformed churches. At St. Paul's a choir of eighteen rendered the music in good style. The chancel and altar were beautifully decorated with palms, pinks, Easter and calla lilies, and the congregations were large at the three services. The Rector's sermon at 11 o'clock, was an excellent one. The offertories for the day amounted to $340.00.

At the other churches the attendance was large, and the music fine.

Jail Repairs.

The last grand jury recommended some repairs at the jail, and the commissioners have awarded the work to Reimard Bros. who have begun the same. The whole place was in a very unsanitary condition.

AWFUL DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Mangled remains of Man found on Pennsy Railroad above Espy.

VICTIM FROM ALTOONA.

About seven o'clock Sunday morning the horribly mangled remains of a man were found by George Kelchner who lives near Espy, on the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad above Espy. The body was literally torn to pieces and scattered along the track for thirty feet. It was cut in two from crotch to crown, the face was torn off, and the left side was cut in five pieces. A freight train that came along was stopped by Kelchner, and the crew brought word to East Bloom station, and a trackman was sent up to guard the body until the coroner could be notified

The body was that of a man under thirty years of age, well dressed, with $8.21 in his pocket and two photographs, one of himself, and the other a group of which he was one. He also had a railroad pass from Altoona to Wilkes-Barre, and this led to his identification as J. Bupaski of Altoona. His watch had stopped at 12:30.

The body was brought to East Bloom on a hand car, and Director of the Poor, Boyd Yetter, of Main township notified, and he instructed undertaker G. G. Baker to take charge of the remains. They were brought here to his rooms at about noon on Sunday. One half the body was on a board, and the other half in a bag, in five pieces.

Coroner Sharpless learned from Supt Allibone of the Pennsylvania R. R. that J. Bupaski boarded with Dominick Davis of Altoona where he worked, and that he left there on Saturday to visit his sister who lives in Scranton. The theory now is that the man missed his train at Sunbury, and started to Wilkes-Barre on a night freight train, and fell off while asleep.

His sister did not come to take charge of tne remains and so they were sent to Aloona by express yesterday afternoon.

SPOTTED FEVER.

Dread Disease Has a Victim In Berwick.

Hope Barkel, a young man employed at Berwick and boarding at Peter Sult's, Fifth and Walnut streets that town, has developed a case of spinal meningitis or spotted fever.

The young man took sick on Saturday evening, started to vomit but was not thought to be seriously ill until Sunday afternoon, when Dr. Follmer was called. He again saw the patient Sunday night at 12 o'clock when he pronounced the case spotted fever, the patient having all the symptoms of the disease. Monday morning another physician was called in consultation and he also pronounced the case spotted fever.

The young man was about nineteen years of age, and formerly lived a short distance above Bloomsburg, on the road leading to Light Street.

LATER

Hope Barkle succumbed to the disease Tuesday evening. He was unconscious throughout nearly all of Tuesday. His mother was with him when the end came.

The symptoms of the disease were particularly marked in this case. The muscles of the neck and back were rigid and his head was drawn backward to such extent that he could only lie on his side, his body was nearly half doubled.

The body was brought here yesterday and the funeral will be held from the home on Light Street road this afternoon.

The Health Authorities at Berwick have taken every precaution to prevent the disease from spreading, although it is not considered contagious The house in which he died has been placarded, as has also the house here, and the public have been made acquainted with the nature of the disease.

It is not known how the young man contracted the malady.

Rev. R. S. Nichols will be out of town next Sunday, and there will be lay reading by Mr. G. B. Boggs in the morning at 10.30, at St. Paul's Church.

- - THE - -

Bloomsburg National Bank

Has Increased Its Capital Stock From

$60.000

to

$100.000.

Thereby acquiring ADDITIONAL STRENGTH and ENLARGED FACILITIES.

New Business Solicited.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President. WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

There's no bother
about using
Lucas Paints
(Tinted Gloss)
They are easy to use and ready to use and are more satisfactory in the end.
Just stir the paint in the can and you have far better paint than can be mixed by hand. It's mixed in exact proportions, of pure materials, with the knowledge of sixty years.
Lucas Paints are better than others for many reasons.
For Sale by J. G. WELLS.
Lucas Paint

EXCITING FIRE.

Moyer Bros. Barn, Situated in Rear of Drug Store Badly Damagod.

The large barn owned by Moyer Bros., the well known wholesale and retail drug firm, situated on Center Street, directly rear of their store, and adjacent to the High School building, was the scene of an exciting and somewhat destructive fire shortly after the noon hour on Friday. Its origin is attributed to an overheated stove, fire in which they had started about two days previous for the purpose of drying some harness that had been subjected to a cleaning process.

The fire was discovered by Henry Casey, a clerk in the post office. He was going to dinner, and looking up toward the building saw great volumes of smoke issuing from the apertures under the eaves. He investigated the cause, and found that the interior was ablaze. Employees of the firm were apprised and they hastened to the barn to remove the horses. Getting the animals out was no easy matter, as is strangely characteristic of their kind in moments of danger, two of them displayed an aversion to leaving their habitation that could not be overcome, until their heads had been covered with a blanket.

In the meantime, an alarm had been turned in from the box at the corner of Main and Center street, and the firemen were prompt to respond. The Winonas were on the scene first, and their good work did much to check the progress of the flames. We do not mean to infer that the other companies were slow in putting in an appearance. They were all on hand in very good time, but circumstances favored the Winonas. Henry Casey, being a member of the company, had the cart out before the alarm reached the other companies.

It required fully a half hour of strenuous and heroic work on the part of the firemen, before the flames could be extinguished, and by that time nearly $3,000 worth of property was ruined, including 150 bushels of oats, $500 worth of paris green, an equal amount of cement, 6 tons of hay and two tons of straw.

Fortunately the loss, or the greater portion of it, is covered by insurance.

The fire happening as it did, at the noon hour, and many of the various factory employees were going for their dinner, attracted a tremendous crowd, and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Pilgrimage at Rome.

Bishop John W. Shanahan, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Harrisburg, will leave this week on a pilgrimage to Rome. His stay in the Holy City has not been limited, but it is hardly likely he will return before several months have elapsed.

LIFE CRUSHED OUT IN STEEL PLANT

Jacob Hernanzan was instantly killed at the steel plant in Berwick Friday afternoon. He was working with an air hammer on a steel underframe. Close to him was a pile of underframes. Suddenly, without any warning sound and from some unknown cause, the underframes toppled over on him, and crushed out his life. His face was crushed in by the awful weight, nearly five tons, and his skull was fractured. He made no outcry, death was instantaneous.

Not until the crane lifted the underframes, could his body be removed, and there was not even a spark of life in it.

Dr. McCrea was called, but the unfortunate man was beyond help.

The body was taken in charge by undertaker F. L. Distlehurst.

Justice of the Peace F. R. Kitchen empanelled a jury, and held an inquest. The body was examined, the testimony of three men who saw the accident, taken, and the following verdict rendered:

"We find that Jacob Hernanzan came to his death on April 21st at the Berwick Steel Plant by an unavoidable accident and that no one was to blame and that the American Car and Foundry Company had taken every means in their power to prevent accident to their employees. The men working with him did all they could to prevent his death, which was wholly unavoidable."

The victim was a Slavonian by birth, and was aged about 25 years. He was without any relatives, so far as known. He had been in Berwick less than two weeks, having came there from Cleveland.

Impressive Services.

The lenten services at St. Paul's Church, conducted by the rector, Rev. R. S. Nichols, were of a most impressive and helpful character, and were well attended throughout. The three hours service on Good Friday was especially a most solemn and beautiful one, and the church was well filled most of the time. The altar and cross were heavily draped in black, and the services were conducted from the litany stool at the chancel steps by the rector robed in a black cassock, without surplice or stole. The singing was congregational.

Gidding's Store.

Nothing seems to be too good for B. A. Gidding when it comes to improvement. He always has had a neat and well stocked store, but is always on the look-out for something to better it. His latest addition is in the matter of light. Last week he placed inside, four more arc lights, making seven in all which make the interior a blaze of brilliancy. His large show windows also have many additional incandescents, with reflectors, and his store is as fine a one as will be found anywhere outside the large cities, and it will compare favorably with many of them.

Smart Dressers

Young Men are, as a general thing, the smartest dressers.

The up-to-the-moment Young Man is a sort of a lexicon of clothes style and correctness.

He knows what's what and gets it.

But good fit, the newest colors, patterns, etc., arent enough; for, unless that snappy, jaunty appearance—characteristic of our excellent Tailor Made Clothing—is there, it is'nt what the Young Man wants.

Oer success in pleasing Young Men is not just "luck." It's due to our knowledge of what the Young Man wants and our

Ability to Provide it for Him

Then again our prices are always reasonable.

Suits at $8.00, $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00, that will at once appeal to the taste of the swell Young Dresser.

Did you ever notice how many Young Men come here for Clothes? There's a reason for it.

BEN GIDDING

Corner Main and Center Sts.

—o—

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

CARPETS FURNITURE

Newness Everywhere

'Tis newness everywhere. Each department is filled with new goods of all descriptions.

New Furniture, New Carpets, New Rugs.

If ever there was a time to buy good Furniture at Right Prices its now.

Furniture for Library.
Furniture for Dining Room.
Furniture for Bedrooms.

Carpets to suit every taste. Rugs to match every Carpet. A large assortment of all the newest colorings and designs.

Bring your measurements, we will do the rest.

THE LEADER STORE CO., LTD.

4TH AND MARKET STREETS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE EMPEROR OF COREA

Ruler of the Hermit Kingbom As a Host.

AUDIENCE AND BANQUET

A Traveller's Impression of the Emperor and the Crown Princes.—The Coreans Did Not Offend the Rules of "Good Form" of the West.

Dr. Hagen, who has travelled in ...ea, recounts in a most interesting ... his impressions of the country ... its people. Of especial interest is ... Hagen's description of an audience ... of a state banquet at the Court ... Corea: "When the time fixed for ... audience arrived we entered into a ...ry lofty room, the carpets of which were by no means costly. Behind a table sat the Emperor with the Crown Princes and the eunuchs. The Emperor Li-Hsi thanked us for our visit and asked us how our trip was progressing and whether we intend to remain a long time in Corea. The Crown Prince asked us exactly the same questions. He is about 30 years old, has an inert look, a beardless, fleshy face, thus not giving one the impression of being healthy and capable of doing much. He has several wives, but no children; he himself is the son of one of Li-Hsi's concubines. He certainly will not ascend the throne without a great deal of trouble; the Japanese already have another Crown Prince in readiness at Yokohama; this latter prince has joined the Japanese, and he will be supported by them when the proper moment comes. The Crown Prince joined but very little in the conversation; even the simple questions that he asked were suggested to him by the leader of the eunuchs. It is scarcely to be supposed that the Crown Prince will ever think of shaking himself free from the influence of that powerful and feared caste, whose rule in Corea, as in China in olden times, is noxious. At the end of the audience, which had lasted scarcely twenty minutes, the Emperor took his leave of us in a few amiable words.

"Before the dinner we were offered a glass of vermouth in the next room. The dining-room was well heated and furnished with European furniture; the table was decked out richly with cutlery, glass, linen, flowers and fruits; the cooking was exquisite and the wines were many and good. For some years the Imperial household has been managed by a lady from Alsace, and she knows her duty very well. Formerly the dinner would ...st the Emperor 20 pounds per ...est; now each guest costs only ...out 4 pounds. Corean servants, ...aring the national garb, waited ...pon us attentively and noiselessly. It seemed amusing to us that the Emperor remained invisible behind a curtain during the dinner. He kept himself informed of all that happened at table and asked repeatedly what impression the foreigners were receiving. The Coreans present were fully acquainted with the manners of the West, and they did not offend either the rules of etiquette or those of 'good form.' After the dinner the room was turned into a concert hall for the entertainments that were to be given. At first appeared two men clad in very rich garments to represent a lion and a tiger. They danced around to the music, rubbed together their noses as they uttered all kinds of weird sounds and then they vanished.

"Thereupon about a dozen female dancers appeared in beautiful gold-shimmering colors, and with their hats and other head coverings decked with flowers and with sandals and well fitting white stockings on their small feet. Although they were young and pretty their faces were much painted. Round their necks and on their foreheads they wore pendants and their dresses were covered with filigree. At first they entered in pairs, went through various movements and each crowned her partner with flowers. Then a large screen was opened in the room and a dancer took her place on either side of it. Near the top of the screen a rather large hole had been made, through which a dancer had to throw a flower to be caught by her partner on the other side. There were fixed rules for this pastime; if the thrower missed the hole but could pick up the flower before it touched the ground, then she could begin again and go on until she managed to throw it through. When she had done that a flower was stuck in her hair, but she at once pulled it out to present it to one of the audience. If the flower falls to the ground then the thrower has to pay a penalty. The evening came to an end with dancing and singing by the soldiers of the Pingyang Regiment. To their bravery in the war between Japan and China these soldiers owe the permission to wear Corean national costume—that is, the national hat and the broad white robe—instead of the cap, trousers and shoes that are worn by European soldiers. Eight soldiers danced to an accompaniment of a chorus and of tambourines, while others gave some scenes in burlesque of a rather free nature. At midnight we took our leave."—London Globe.

Largest British Land Owner.

There are a number of famous estates in England, but the man who probably owns more land than any other one inhabitant of that country is the Duke of Sutherland. The duke is said to be the largest landholder in the British islands, owning about 1,358,000 acres.

WORLD'S CHAMPION TALKER.

Fastest Talker is Ready to Meet All Comers.

The greatest talker in the world has been discovered in Baltimore—not a woman, but a man in the employ of the auditing department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad office. He is Ellorod Conway, who boasts of being able to talk 65,000 words an hour, or 18 words a second.

"I am at any time ready," says Mr. Conway, "to meet any person in the world in a talking or reading contest for any amount of money. I am positive that I have no peer in the world at rapid reading, and am willing to back my opinion well financially.

"The great thing in my favor is that all my work is done from sight—that is, sight reading. It makes but little difference to me if I have ever seen what is placed before me or not. In fact, fast reading is my daily work.

"As to how long I can read (no matter whether checks with intricate names or not) I really cannot say, but I know one thing—I can do it as long as any one cares to listen to me, and my throat gives me no trouble at all.

"How I happened to have the power to read so fast and accurately I really am unable to tell. But one thing I can say, and that is that it has not been acquired by practice or in any other way, but has simply come natural. There is no shorthand writer who can follow me if I 'turn loose.'"

He is almost indispensable at the Baltimore & Ohio office in his work. The proper reading of each check involves the pronunciation of from 20 to 24 words, and Mr. Conway can read 1,200 checks an hour.

The reading of the checks also requires great care and accuracy. Recently the pay checks for one month read by him numbered 32,123, and this was done without a single error.—New York World.

From the Corean Weekly Courier.

Sergeant Stitchsky is putting a new flap on his tent.

The smiling face of Wahai Nipponji the well known Japanese scout, was seen in our midst Wednesday. We understand his body is en route.

Hiram Buttinsky paid ye editor a hurry call yesterday. Hi says there is heavy firing up North, and he is hurrying South. General Kuropatkin and best girl Sundayed at Che Foo. The general never looked better.

Admiral Skrydioff is confined to his bed with a touch of la grippe. His Japanese friends hope for a speedy relapse.

Private Sapolio, of the Thirteenth Japanese Rookies, was seen on our streets Thursday with a shine.

Dannie Deeveroff was hanging around our burg this morning.

A few of our esteemed patrons recently started to cross the Yalu and forgot to land. Now is the time to subscribe.

Captain Kinksky, who gave us a want ad. not long ago, lost one of his legs in yesterday's skirmish. Cap says it pays to advertise.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Getting Back at Whistler.

The late James McNeil Whistler had a French poodle of which he was extravagantly fond. This poodle was seized with an affection of the throat, and Whistler had the audacity to send for the great throat specialist, Mackenzie.

Sir Morell, when he saw that he had been called in to treat a dog, didn't like it much, it was plain. But he said nothing. He prescribed, pocketed a big fee, and drove away.

The next day he sent post haste for Whistler. And Whistler, thinking he was summoned on some matter connected with his dog, dropped his work and rushed like the wind to Mackenzie's.

On his arrival, Sir Morell said gravely: "How do you do, Mr. Whistler? I wanted to see you about having my front door painted."—Collier's Weekly.

England's Coal Supply.

A careful survey of the local deposits of England has been made recently with the result of discovering that there is coal enough in the United Kingdom to a depth of 4,000 feet, sufficient at the present rate of output to last 371 years.

This estimate does not take into consideration the fact that with improved machinery and skill it might be possible to carry on mining at a depth of 7,000 feet. The supply may be still further extended by the economical use of electricity.

If England's fuel supply is assured for 371 years she need have no alarm. By that time coal may have become quite obsolete as fuel.

The Value of Health.

The working classes of England according to the bishop of Chester lose 3,000,000 pounds in wages through illness in the course of a year.

Street Cleaning at a Profit.

The city of Glasgow makes $7,500 a year profit out of waste paper collected in the streets. Liverpool has now decided to add to its income in the same manner.

Better Late Than Never.

The schooner Joseph Hawthorne arrived at Portland, Me., recently having consumed 137 days in making the trip from Fernandina, Fla.

The Waiter Knew.

Guest—Waiter, bring me a tip-top dinner. You know what that means, don't you?

Waiter—Yes, sah. It's one that you top off with a tip.—Smart Set.

MONEY COVERED VASE

Soldered on a Large Copper Vase Valued at $75,000.

A LIFE'S WORK FINISHED

Twenty-three Years of Patient Labor Required to Complete It.—Spanish Coins of Pizarro's Time, Roman Coins of the Caesers and American Coppers.

After twenty-three years of patient labor Eduard Rausch, of Philadelphia, sits in the front parlor of his little home, nursing his rheumatic toe, and admiring the result of his toil all day long.

It is a huge vase completely covered by coins—coins of all nations and all ages and it is no idle boast of his that no similar work was ever completed or perhaps dreamed of by any man of the dead or the living.

If the fancy of the Gedman cornice maker should delve past the mere outward appearance of those 4,000 shiny scrapings of dead ages, wealth which he stinted himself through a quarter century to secure, he might see more than a remarkable ornament which he would be willing to part with for a good-sized fortune. He might find material in that contemplation for a greater elegy than that of the eighteenth century poet. Here are Spanish gold coins of Pizarro's time rubbing edges with American coppers; crude African money, bolts and bars, that might have been used by savages as weapons with good effect, soldered beside the fat silver coins of ancient Greece.

Other African coins there are in the shape of horse shoes, fashioned as if the more handily to permit physical strife for their possession which experience had proven unavoidable. Sicilian spoon money and Javanese oblong coins, the Nuremburg tiny speck of gold, the smallest coin in the world, only an eighth of an inch in diameter, and Japanese bars and forks that passed as bullion when the world was younger; Roman money that the Caesers may have touched, shell money of untutored seashore tribes—not one space of history has been left unrepresented on this unprecedented vase.

Rausch has surrounded it by a glass case and a brass railing. People walk into the little front parlor of his home, and stand gazing in mute wonder. Then they look at its maker sitting with his foot propped on a chair and his pipe in his mouth, chucking at their admiration.

"Oh, it's never been done before," he said to-day, in his quaint semi-Bavarian patois, "there never was anything like it. Twenty-five years have I been, since I was a young man, gathering those. Slowly, slowly, you know. Why some of those coins took big pieces out of my pay. There, that," pointing to one not particularly imposing specimen, "cost me $110, and several others little less and others more."

Many of the collection have increased in value since the time Rausch came into their possession. He started to collect in 1879 and was so fortunate in his bargains and exchanges that he determined to continue as a life work what had begun as a fad. Two years later he conceived the vase idea and constructed one of copper, on graceful lines, over five feet in height and thirty-two inches in diameter at its widest part. He started to solder on his collection but it was not long before it had all been used and to decorate but a small portion of the surface. Then he cast about him to get more material.

But a wife and growing family interceded in the midst of this pastime and Rausch felt the necessity of finding coins that had to be used for other purposes than to ornament a copper vase. The recompense of his labor was not sufficient to permit much to be expended beyond domestic needs and some had to be laid by.

With the perseverance of his race, however, and the belief that he was making a good investment, Rausch put every available cent into the purchase of rare coins. Few he received as gifts. Many were hard to get, even with money. Sometimes work on the vase would stop for months before another metal treasure was obtained to hide a dull patch of sheet copper.

Last week he finished it, and bought a bunch of flowers to put in the top of his vase. Rausch says he ought to get $75,000 for it. He was asked if the pieces could be taken off if the purchasing collector chose to have them detached, without injuring them. The idea had not occurred to him.

"No, they would not be damaged if you pulled them off," said he. "But that would make bare patches on the vase."

Age of Individualism.

This is the age of individualism. We demand individual peppers, salts, knives, forks, spoons, glasses, cups and plates at the hotels, individual sheets, individual towels, individual soap; and at the barber's individual combs, brushes and pomades, razors, scissors, clippers and lathers. Such as can afford it have individual palace cars and steamships.

New Prefixes for Americans.

The London Express learns that "it is proposed in America that the prefix 'Mr.' should be abolished by acts of Congress, and every man should be known by his trade or profession, as 'Draper Jones' or 'Attorney Smith.'"

CLOCKS OF ROYALTY.

Buckingham and Windsor Royal Houses Contain Several Hundred.

There are nearly 250 clocks at Windsor castle, and about 170 in Buckingham palace. One of the most interesting of those at Windsor is in a gilt metal case given by Henry III. to Anne Boleyn on the morning of their wedding. It is ten inches high and is engraved with the royal arms of England quartered with those of France. The lead weights are engraved with true-lovers knots and "H. A. Dieu et Mon Droit," at the base. This clock, which at one time became the property of Horace Walpole, was bought by Queen Victoria. It has survived four centuries, but four years only marked the duration of the royal love of Henry and Anne Boleyn.

A Louis XIV., buhl, clock in red shell in the Van Dyck room at Windsor castle is very fine, supported by four sphinxes, and exquisitely engraved by Marot, who was born in 1620. His son was architect to William III. A lyre clock in King Edward's audience room shows the pendulum encircling the dial, and a third hand indicates the date of the month. There are several other buhl clocks, one in the corridor, one in the vestibule and the forms and sizes are various. The truest clock over the state entrance goes eight days and strikes the quarters, bearing the date 1827.

At Buckingham palace the Augsburg clock on the equerries' stairs is among the earliest examples of the clockmakers art and very beautiful is the clock in the state dining room. Hampton Court is also rich in historically interesting clocks, such as the old astronomical one made for Henry VIII., 1540, said always to stop when any one who has long resided in the palace dies.

A Wonderful Vessel.

There was launched a short time ago at Lorain, O., the largest fresh water steamship afloat. The Wolvin is 569 feet in length and is designed to carry 12,500 tons of coal on her first trip and thus to break all cargo records on the lakes.

Some novel features have been introduced in the construction of this steamer, the chief being that the cargo space is one immense hopper, 409 feet long, with sloping sides and ends, and not an obstruction of any kind, the deck being supported by arched girders. This form was adopted to offer no obstruction to unloading ore through its 33 hatches by the clamshell scoop now in use at Conneaut and other ports.

Below and on each side of this hold are compartments for water ballast to insure stability.

The engines, bunkers and quarters for the crew are astern of the hold, while below the pilot house are the officers' quarters, and comfortable rooms are also provided here for the owners of the steamer.

Everything possible about the boat will be done by machinery, and she will acquire distinction by being painted yellow.—Scientific American.

Fatal Fireworks.

Figures collected last year by the American Medical Association, shows that 4,449 deaths and injuries resulted from the celebration of July 4, 1903, in the country at large.

There were 406 deaths due to lockjaw, for which the toy pistol was responsible. Other forms of mortal injury took sixty victims. There were ten persons who were made blind, seventy-five who lost one eye, fifty-four who lost hands, arms or legs, 174 who lost fingers and 3,670 who received other injuries.

At the battle of Bunker Hill, famous preliminary to the next year's first dawning of Independence Day, there were killed 145 Americans and 359 of the British—a total only thirty-eight greater than that in the celebration slaughter of this one Fourth of July.

Voices and Climatic Effects.

Generally speaking, races living at high altitudes have weaker and more highly pitched voices than those living in regions where the supply of oxygen is more plentiful. Thus, in America, among the Indians living on the plateau between the ranges of the Andes, at an elevation of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet, the men have voices like women, and women like children, and their singing is a shrill monotone.

American Treasure Trove.

Unable to resist the promptings of a second dream telling him where to dig for hidden treasure, John Stonebrunner of Springfield, O., has found gold once supposed to have been buried by the French near Beatty, in 1745. Its value to collectors is estimated at $1,500. All the coins bear dates of the 18th century.

An Engineering Feat.

A remarkable feat of engineering was accomplished at the Narragansett brewery, at Cranston, R. I., when a 192-foot chimney, four feet out of plumb was straightened without cracking it. When its fall seemed imminent J. H. Gerhard, a local civil engineer, by means of steel levers, raised the chimney and backed it into place.

Self-Lighting Cigars.

An Austrian inventor has applied for a patent for self-lighting cigars and cigarettes. These are tipped with a chemical mixture, and on being struck against anthing ignite like matches.

Object to Being Counted.

The Boers resent an attempt to take a Transvaal census. They consider it an intrusion into their private affairs.

TURKISH DICIPLINE LAX

Army and Navy Are Almost Completely Demoralized.

HUMOROUS INSTANCES

Escape Fighting Whenever Possible—Albanians' Suggestion of an Alliance of England, Italy and Albania Against Europe.

It is said that the Turkish soldiery is becoming demoralized to the point where displays of cowardice are common. Some extraordinary instances of this are related by a recent traveler there who declares that the Turkish troops have displayed their lack of nerve many times. When actual fighting is to be done many of the soldiers seek seclusion in the adjacent fields or escape the observation of their commanders by getting into streams or ponds and immersing themselves in water up to the neck. It was near Uskub that a resort to this method of avoiding trouble was actually observed. An engineer corps had been summoned hastily to the nearest bridge over the Vardar, where bombs had just been thrown, and found the guard especially placed there to protect the bridge conspicuously absent. It took the officers a considerable time to find what had become of their missing men.

Apparently the demoralization of Turkey's fighting forces extends also to its naval vessels. There is a guardship at Salonika, a fairly modern-looking small cruiser, lying year in, year out peacefully at anchor in the bay. One day an order came to the commander to take a cruise, and the consternation of that gallant officer was great because no screw steamer can move without a shaft, and that had been sold some time ago. But he was a man of resource, and had a shaft made of wood, praying that it would break within the first few minutes. The wooden shaft held by some miracle, and as the cruiser slowly steamed out of the gulf the captain's heart sunk, for he had no desire to go to sea with a shaft that must break sooner or later. So he sent below and had the shaft sawn half-way through. A little extra steam and the desired result was accomplished and the guardship was towed back "disabled."

Some of the Albanians whose insurrectionary operations have been an occasion for concern both to Turkey and to the powers which are trying to compel reforms in that region are curiously ignorant as to the conditions in the outer world. A writer who visited an Albanian monastery says: "The fact that I write impressed these worthy friars greatly, and Padre Gioacchino, politician as are all Albanians, made a wonderful suggestion. 'Write a long article, my son, he exclaimed enthusiastically, 'Thou knoweth us and the bravery of my nation. Suggest an alliance against Europe that will assuredly destroy the balance of the powers.' The alliance which the padre expected to overturn the balance of power was to consist of England, Italy—and Albania."

Intense Cold of Thibet.

The intense cold found at the high elevations over which the British troops lately marched into Thibet nearly disabled the Maxims and rifles. The officers of the guns had to clear the locks of the Maxims of oil and carry them in their breast pockets to keep them warm and dry, and the men took their rifles to bed with them. Otherwise the oil would freeze into a clogging mess which would cause misfires. The water jackets of the Maxims became a source of danger and even a mixture of one-quarter rum did not prevent the water from freezing.

King Cotton in Texas.

So far from being doomed as a cotton State, we have reason to believe that cotton production in Texas is in its infancy. New methods made necessary by the weevil result in larger production, even with the presence of the weevil, and when these methods become universal in Texas, so far from going out of the business, we may look for still greater production. If prices range from 10 to 12 cents a pound for the next crop, grand old Texas will have the goods to get from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 worth. Houston Post.

An Ancient Printing Press.

One of the oldest printing presses in existence was built at Boston in 1742 by Thomas Draper. It was the first press ever used in New Hampshire. At that time it was owned by Daniel Fowler, but afterwards came into the possession of John Melcher, the first state printer. It is now owned by a firm of press builders in New Jersey who keep it as a curiosity.

Electricity Duty Free.

The Royal Italian Minister of Finance has just granted an Italian firm permission to import free of duty electric power by wire from a power station to be erected in Swiss territory. In giving his decision the Minister of Finance said that no provision had been made in the Italian tariff for taxing imported electric power.

An Insurance Novelty.

An English firm issues picture postal cards, the purchaser of one of which can, by mailing it to the firm with his name and address on it, insure his life for $2,500 for 24 hours against travel accidents.

MEN OF GENIUS.

Evidence Seems to Show Them to be Long Lived.

Havelock Ellis's studies of the origin and habits of the British men of genius show that most came from business life, many from "good families," so called, and few from the clerical profession. Of 163 men of eminence in ten centuries thirteen were the sons of carpenters, five of shoemakers, five of weavers and four of blacksmiths. Browning's father was a clerk, and so was Bradlaugh's; Turner's was a barber, Carlyle's a mason, Huxley's a schoolmaster, Keat's a livery-stable man, Knox's a peasant, Wolsey's a grazier and Whitfield's an innkeeper.

Men of genius are long-lived. Of those on Mr. Ellis's list more died between sixty-five and seventy-five than in any other period. Those living beyond seventy-five numbered 230, those beyond eighty 130, and twenty lived past ninety.

A genius is not often an only son; he is more likely to spring from a large family. Nor is he often the son of a distinguished father. He is sometimes a tall man. Twenty-six instances are cited of great men who were six-footers and over. Among them are Darwin, Millais, Sir Walter Scott, Tennyson, Borrow, Thackeray and Fielding.

Grizzly Bear is Supreme.

It is a matter of interest, if not for patriotic pride, that of all the fighting animals America has in the grizzly bear the fiercest and the most formidable. The lion, the so-called "king of beasts," is distinctly inferior in size and power to the Bengal tiger, but a first-rate grizzly could master both at once. He is far stronger, is better built for running in spite of his apparent clumsiness, and loves a fight for the fight's sake better than either of the great cats of the Old World, who keep well under cover when not hungry.

Like all other hunted animals, the grizzly has learned to shun men's firearms, but in his palmier days he never "side-stepped" for anything that walked, on two legs or four, as many an early Western hunter learned to his cost.

The Value of the Whale.

An American company has established a plant at Balena, Newfoundland, for utilizing the entire carcasses of whales. Similar plants are being established by the government at twelve other points in Newfoundland and one in Labrador. Up to 1892 the business of utilizing commercially the carcasses was carried on by an English syndicate, which employed a number of experts, but gave up the business after expending a capital of $180,000. Every ounce of the whale is used in the manufacture of oil, stearin, bone meal or bones and other articles of commerce, which are shipped abroad. This new industry employs a capital of more than $1,000,000 and furnishes employment to over 1,000 men.

Medicine for a Dying Tree.

A very old tree was once rejuvenated in a remarkable manner. It was a very ancient walnut that had for years shown signs of decay. But the keeper in front of whose house the tree stood took to slinging the carcass of each deer he killed on to one of its boughs for dressing. During the process all the blood dripped on the ground and was absorbed. The following spring this tree put forth an astonishing crop of leaves, and in less than three seasons it was making new wood and showing all the vigor which had characterized it thirty years before.—The Country Gentleman.

Financial Aid to Racial Increase.

The latest scheme for the encouragement of population in France is that of the Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway Company, which has adopted the following scale in the case of employes who have large families: Employes whose wages do not exceed 2,100f. per annum, and who have three children or persons to provide for, will receive a gratuity of $6 per annum; for a family of four, $16; of five, $30; of six, $48; of seven, $70; of eight, $82; of nine, $166.

Uses for Old Parchments.

Quite a good price is paid by a French firm for old parchments of all descriptions. They have a process for removing the ink, and eventually the cleaned stuff comes back to us as the finest French kid gloves. The clippings left when the gloves are made are not wasted either. Mixed with pieces of vellum and leather, they are boiled down for size. And the coarse shavings, with odds and ends of seal and other skins, come in handy for filling cheap cricket, and tennis balls.—London Tit-Bits.

Coreans as Wood Finishers.

When the palace at Seoul was burned the famous Hall of Audience was destroyed. Each of its many columns was formed from the trunk of a tree. Each was over 10 feet in height, and all were rounded to the same exact size. No paint or varnish had ever touched them. They were kept washed with clean water, and then polished merely by much rubbing with soft, clean pads. They shone like metal and yet showed all the beautiful grain of the timber.

Deer Come to Town.

A herd of 37 deer were seen feeding in an open field within 100 yards of the main street at Oakdale, L. I., the other day. They were not at all timid and several people took photographs of them.

May Use Three Hooks.

The following from the *Harrisburg Telegraph* will be of interest at this time:

"The Legislature just ended made no change in the law relating to fishing for trout," said Fish Commissioner Meehan, "and those who go out to catch the speckled beauties—I believe that is what you call 'em—need have no apprehension that there have been changes. A man can catch but fifty trout in one day, and if he catches any more on that day he pays ten dollars for each one over the fifty. These stories of big trout catches will stop hereafter, and you will no longer hear of how a man whipped a stream and in a few hours caught a couple of hundred trout. That is the kind of a story this department investigates, and if found true the offender is hauled up for violating the law.

"Last year we hunted down a story from Altoona to the effect that two men had caught several hundred trout in one day, and discovered that the big catch originated in the nimble fancy of an Altoona reporter and we took that gentleman before a justice of peace and made him take an oath that he would never again tell a lie like that and put the department to trouble.

"No trout less than six inches long can be legally caught and a fisherman must throw back into the stream any trout that he catches smaller than that. As to fishing for trout on Sunday, that is a matter that has not yet been thrashed out in the Superior court, where it now is. A law passed in 1870 forbade Sunday fishing, but it is a question whether the new law of 1901 did not repeal it, and the court now has it under consideration.

"It will be lawful to catch trout only with rod, hook and line. Any other way is illegal. No nets can be used in taking trout. The question has been raised as to whether more than one hook may be used on a line, and we are inclined to think that the use of three hooks is legal, and we have so instructed our wardens, so that there will be no arrests made for using more than one hook."

Big Plant at Danville Sold by the Sheriff.

The blast furnace, steel plant, plate mill, shovel factory, handle factory and the several lots of land, nearly 30 acres in all, with the buildings, improvements, fixtures and machinery comprising the property of the Danville Bessemer Company, was sold at Sheriff's sale Monday, the purchasers being a company of Danville men, who intend to operate the works.

The price at which the works were knocked down was $56,500. It was sold on a mortgage of $58,000 held by Charles S. Calwell, trustee for the bondholders. The latter on not receiving any interest became dissatisfied and proceeded to sell the plant. As the works were knocked down to Thomas J. Price a murmur of satisfaction ran through the crowd, all understanding from that circumstance that the big plant, once the pride and hope of Danville, was safe from the grasp of the junk dealers and would remain in Danville.

The Catholic temperance societies of the United States will hold their national convention August 10th in Wilkes-Barre. President Roosevelt will be there and Cardinal Gibbons has notified the committee on arrangements that he will deliver an address on temperance. John Mitchel, president of the United Mine Workers, will speek to the miners. Cardinal Gibbons and Mr. Mitchel will occupy carriages in the parade, which is to be the largest procession of temperance men ever seen in the country. Fifteen thousand total abstainers will be in line.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Tired Nervous

When you feel languid, tired, nervous and irritable, your vitality is low—your supply of nerve energy exhausted, and your system running down for lack of power,

The organs of the body are working poorly, or not at all, and you are not getting the nourishment needed. This soon impoverishes the blood and instead of throwing off the impurities, distributes it all through the body. This brings disease and misery.

Feed the nerves with Dr. Miles' Nervine, a nerve food, a nerve medicine, that nourishes and strengthens the nerves, and see how quickly you will get strong and vigorous.

"My wife suffered with nervousness previous to a recent attack of typhoid fever, but after her recovery from the fever, she was much worse, and could hardly control herself being exceedingly nervous when the least excited. She was very restless at night, and never had a good night's rest. She also suffered much from nervous headache. Dr. Miles' Nervine was recommended by a friend. After the first three doses she had a good night's rest, and at the end of the first week's treatment she was wonderfully improved. Continued use of Nervine has completed her entire cure."

OTTO KOLB,
1021 Cherry St., Evansville, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

Snow in the Streets.

A Superior Court Decision That Will Keep Until Next Winter.

The Superior court reversed the famous snow shoveling case. When the Mauch Chunk trolley line management, after a heavy snowfall, cleared its line of snow, Burgess G. A. Hemm of Mauch Chunk led a party of citizens who shoveled the snow back on the tracks. Hugh E. Crilly, receiver of the road caused the burgess and his workers to be taken before Judge Trexler, charging them with contempt of court. They were acquitted but sentenced to pay half of the costs. The case was appealed. Judge Beaver writing the decision for the Superior court, says Receiver Crilly must pay all the costs. The decision is rendered on the ground that when the trolley line cleared its tracks, it piled so much snow on the sides of the streets as to render it impassable. Judge Beaver says the trolley people ought to have hauled away the snow.

TRIAL LIST,

For Week Beginning Monday, May 1st, 1905.—First Week.

Susan E. Cooper vs. Margaret Averal, Edward Averal and Archie Averal, doing business as Averal & Sons.
Susan E. Cooper vs. Jacob Garrison.
Susan E. Cooper vs. E. W. Garrison and Jacob S. Garrison trading as Garrison Bros.
Thomas E. Harder vs. John A. Shuman.
S. R. Carl vs. C. A. Small.
S. R. Carl vs. Andrew Zero.
John T. Richards vs. Shepard Boone.
The Hydraulic Mfg. Co. vs. J. K. Sharpless.
O. W. George vs. B. A. Friedman.

SECOND WEEK.

F. P. Creasy vs. North and West Branch Railway Company.
Bloomsburg Land Improvement Company vs. Town of Bloomsburg.
John Atherholt and Lillie Atherholt vs. Charles Hughes.
Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse, S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry.
Agnes Smith vs. A. J. Knouse S. L. Knouse, A. Z. McHenry and Merton Knouse trading as A. J. and S. L. Knouse and A. Z. McHenry.
B. F. Sharpless vs. E. B. Tustin.
Alveretta Kline vs. J. P. McManus.
Freas B. Ringrose vs. W. D. Campbell.
John Steely vs. American Car and Foundry Company.
Mary A. Creveling vs. Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick Railroad Co.
John Mourey vs. The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Charles Reichard vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
John E Shuman vs. Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Co.
Alveretta Kline vs. The Susquehanna, Bloomsburg and Berwick R. R. Co.
Lloyd Fox vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Sarah J. Martz vs. The Boro of Berwick.
Jacob R. Stine vs. J. J. Cherington and N. C. Bare trading as Bare and Cherington.
John F. Creasy and J. Harvey Creasy, Admrs. of W. H Creasy, dec'd. vs. Harry B. Creasy, Milton B. Creasy and Sarah Creasy.
Thomas Elmes vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.
Thomas Elmes vs. Cross Creek Coal Co.
W. G. Yetter, Executor of Lewis Yetter, dec'd. vs. Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company.
W. G. Yetter, Executor of Lewis Yetter, dec'd. vs. Cross Creek Coal Co.
A. B. Herring vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Co.
Robert D. Yeager vs. The Township of Locust.
Sarah Vastine vs. Cross Creek Coal Company.
Priscilla Reichelderfer and Ellen Geary vs. Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company.

Mother Gray's Appeal to Women.

If you have pains in the back, Urinary, Bladder or Kidney trouble, and want a certain pleasant herb remedy for woman's ills, try Mother Gray's AUSTRALIAN-LEAF. It is a safe and never-failing monthly regulator. At Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample package FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, New York. 3-23 6t.

Throat Coughs

A tickling in the throat; hoarseness at times; a deep breath irritates it;—these are features of a throat cough. They're very deceptive and a cough mixture won't cure them. You want something that will heal the inflamed membranes, enrich the blood and tone up the system ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

Scott's Emulsion

is just such a remedy. It has wonderful healing and nourishing power. Removes the cause of the cough and the whole system is given new strength and vigor ∴ ∴

Send for free sample

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
409-415 Pearl Street, New York
50c. and $1.00. All druggists

The Late Spring.

She stood alone amidst the April fields—
Brown, sodden fields, all desolate and bare.
"The spring is late," she said, "the faithless spring.
That should have come to make the meadows fair.

"Their sweet South left too soon, among the trees
The birds, bewildered, flutter to and fro:
For them no green boughs wait—their memories
Of last year's April has deceived them so."

She watched the homeless birds, the slow, sad spring,
The barren fields, the shivering, naked trees.
"Thus God hath dealt with me, His child," she said:
"I wait my springtime, and am cold like these.

"To them will come the fullness of their time;
Their spring, though late, will make the meadows fair;
Shall I, who wait like them, like them be blessed?
I am His own—doth not my Father care?"

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Plough Turns Up Hidden Gold.

While Alexander Bowerson, a farm hand of Drehersville, was plowing he overturned an old stump under which he found an iron box containing Spanish gold coins to the value of $400. The box was apparently buried about seventy-five years ago.

$33 TO California

From Chicago, every day, March 1 to May 15, 1905, to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and many other points in California. Tickets good in tourist sleeping cars. Rate for double berth, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and many other points in California, $7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
AND
Union Pacific—Southern Pacific Line

If you are thinking of such a trip, this is your opportunity to make it at least expense.

Handsome book descriptive of California sent for six cents' postage.

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
1245 Railway Exchange,
CHICAGO.

or,

W. S. HOWELL,
General Eastern Agent,
381 Broadway,
NEW YORK CITY.

Complete information will be sent free on receipt of this coupon with blank lines filled. Coupon should be mailed to-day.

Name_____
Street Address_____
City_____ State_____
Probable Destination_____

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	4 A. M.	30 A. M.	12 P. M.	32 P. M.
Sunbury.....leave	† 6 45	† 9 55	† 2 00	† 5 25
Kilnes Grove	† 6 54	† 10 04	.....	† 5 35
Wolverton	† 6 58	† 10 06	.....	† 5 37
Kipps Run	† 7 06	† 10 11	.....	† 5 44
South Danville / Danville	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Boyd	† 7 16	† 10 21	.....	† 5 53
Roaring Creek	† 7 23	† 10 28	2 31	† 6 01
Catawissa.....Arrive	7 32	10 35	2 37	6 08
Catawissa.....Leave	† 7 32	† 10 35	† 2 37	† 6 08
East Bloomsburg, Bloomsburg / Espy Ferry	7 40	10 43	2 43	6 15
Stonytown Ferry	† 7 44	† 10 47	.....	† 6 19
Creasy	† 7 52	.....	.....	† 6 27
Nescopeck....Arrive / Berwick	7 54 / 8 04	10 56 / 11 05	2 55 / 3 05	6 30 / 6 40
Nescopeck.....Leave	† 8 04	† 11 05	† 3 05	† 6 40
Wapwallopen	8 19	11 20	3 15	6 52
Pond Hill	† 8 25	† 11 25	.....	† 6 56
Moncanaqua / Sickshinny	8 31	11 32	3 23	7 01
Retreat	8 43	11 42	3 32	7 10
Nanticoke	8 54	11 54	3 40	7 19
Buttonwood	† 9 00	† 12 00	.....	† 7 25
Plymouth Ferry	† 9 02	.....	.....	† 7 28
South Wilkesbarre	9 06	12 06	.....	7 30
Wilkesbarre ....Arrive	9 10	12 10	3 55	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	31 A. M.	15 A. M.	1 P. M.	67 P. M.
Wilkesbarre.....Leave	† 7 15	† 10 35	† 2 45	† 6 00
South Wilkesbarre	7 20	.....	2 50	6 05
Plymouth Ferry	† 7 22	.....	.....	† 6 07
Buttonwood	† 7 24	.....	† 2 54	† 6 09
Nanticoke	7 31	10 50	3 02	6 17
Retreat	7 39	10 58	3 11	6 26
Shickshinny / Mocanaqua	7 48	11 07	3 21	6 37
Pond Hill	† 7 53	.....	† 3 27	† 6 42
Wapwallopen	7 58	11 16	3 33	6 47
Nescopeck.....Arrive	8 09	11 26	3 42	7 00
Berwick / Nescopeck....Leave	† 8 09	† 11 26	† 3 42	† 7 00
Creasy	8 18	11 35	3 53	7 09
Stonytown Ferry	† 8 21	.....	.....	† 7 12
Espy Ferry	8 29	.....	† 4 03	† 7 20
Bloomsburg / East Bloomsburg	8 34	11 47	4 07	7 25
Catawissa.....Arrive	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Catawissa.....Leave	8 40	11 53	4 13	7 32
Roaring Creek	† 8 48	† 12 00	† 4 19	† 7 39
Boyd	† 8 55	.....	† 4 26	† 7 46
Danville / South Danville	9 00	12 10	4 31	7 51
Kipps Run	† 9 03	.....	† 4 35	† 7 56
Wolverton	† 9 12	.....	† 4 42	† 8 03
Klines Grove	† 9 15	.....	† 4 45	† 8 06
Sunbury.....Arrive	† 9 25	† 12 30	† 4 55	† 8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Daily. ‡ Daily, except Sunday. "f" Stops only on signal notice to Agent, or Conductor to receive or discharge passengers.

Trains leave BLOOMSBURG as follows:

For Pittston and Scranton as follows: 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 2.43 and 6.15 p. m. week days; 10.43 a. m. Sundays.

For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m. and 4.18 p. m. week days.

For Hazleton, 7.40 and 10.43 a. m., 4.18 and 6.15 p. m. week days.

For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Renova and Kane, 11.47 a. m. week days; Lock Haven only, 8.34 a. m. and 4.07 p. m. week days; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 8.34 a. m. and 7.25 p. m. week days.

For Bellefonte, Tyrone, Philipsburg, and Clearfield, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., week days.

For Harrisburg and intermediate stations 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington 8.34 and 11.47 a. m., 4.07 and 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. Sundays.

For Pittsburg (via Harrisburg), 8.34 a. m. 7.25 p. m. week days; 4.07 p. m. daily; via Lewistown Judction, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days; via Lock Haven, 8.34 and 11.47 a. m. week days.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passr Traffic Mgr.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1?, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 7.27 via West Milton; 11:30 a m, via East Mahanoy; 3.29 p m via West Milton.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.27 a m 3.29 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a m 3.29 p. m.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.27, 11:28 a m 12.20, 7.00, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.27, 11.28 a. m. 12 20 3.29, 7.00, p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG:

Leave New York via Philadelphia 9.05 a m., and via Easton 9.10a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10.21a. m.
Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12.55 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.05 a m, 4.30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6.36, 8.20 a. m. 1.30, 3.32 p.m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6.44, 8.28, 11.40 a. m. 1.38, 3.40 6.21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY
07:30 a. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Exp.	04:15 p.m. Ex
9:00 a. m. Ex.	5:00 p. m. Lcl.	5:00 p. m. Lcl
10:50 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
1:00 p. m. Exp. (Sat. only)	CAPE MAY	OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
02:00 p. m. Exp.	7:30 a. m. Lcl.	8:50 a. m.
4:00 p. m. Exp.	08:50 a. m. Exp.	4: 5 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY	CAPE MAY OCEAN CITY AND SEA ISLE CITY.
8:00 a. m. Lcl.	05:00 p. m. Lcl.	8:45 a. m.
9:00 a. m. Exp.	7:15 p. m. Exp.	
10:00 a. m. Exp.		

o Connect for Lakewood.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut St.s., 834 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., 609 South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.

Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

A. T. DICE, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902, and until further notice

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2.20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7.40, 8:20 9:00 9:40, 10:20 and (11:00 Saturday nights only.

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

D. G. HACKETT, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st., 1904.

EAST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Northumberland	16 45	10 00	1.50	1 25
Cameron	6 57	10 10	12 41	15 07
Danville	7 07	10 19	2 11	f
Catawissa	7 21	10 32	2 25	f
Rupert	7 26	10 37	2 29	f
Bloomsburg	7 33	10 43	2 35	f
Espy	7 38	10 48	2 40	f
Lime Ridge	7 44	10 54	2 46	f
Willow Grove	17 48	10 57	12 50	f
Briarcreek	7 52	10 59	12 53	f
Berwick	7 57	11 05	2 58	f
Beach Haven	8 05	11 12	3 05	6
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 17	3 09	17 47
Shickshinny	8 22	11 31	3 20	6 59
Hunlock's	8 28	11 39	3 31	17 09
Nanticoke	8 35	11 44	3 38	7 14
Avondale	8 41	11 47	3 42	7 18
Plymouth	8 45	11 52	3 47	7 23
Plymouth Junction	8 47	11 55	3 52	7 30
Kingston	8 55	11 59	4 00	7 38
Luzerne	8 58	12 02	4 03	7 42
Forty Fort	9 00	12 04	4 07	7 44
Wyoming	9 05	12 08	4 12	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	12 12	4 17	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	12 14	4 20	7 56
Pittston	9 19	12 17	4 24	8 01
Duryea	9 23	12 20	4 29	8 05
Lackawanna	9 26	12 22	4 32	8 10
Taylor	9 32	12 28	4 40	8 17
Bellevue	9 37	12 32	4 45	8 21
SCRANTON	9 42	12 35	4 50	8 25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WEST.

STATIONS.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 35	10 10	1 55	16 40
Bellevue	6 39	10 13	1 59	6 44
Taylor	6 44	10 17	2 03	6 49
Lackawanna	6 50	10 24	2 10	6 55
Duryea	6 53	10 28	2 13	6 58
Pittston	6 58	10 33	2 17	7 02
Susquehanna Ave	7 01	10 37	2 19	7 04
West Pittston	7 05	10 41	2 23	7 07
Wyoming	7 10	10 46	2 27	7 12
Forty Fort	7 14	10 49	2 31	7 17
Luzerne	7 17	10 52	2 34	7 19
Kingston	7 24	10 56	2 40	7 25
Plymouth Junction	7 29	11 00	2 45	7 30
Plymouth	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 34
Avondale	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 38
Nanticoke	7 43	11 13	2 58	7 43
Hunlock's	7 49	11 19	3 06	7 48
Shickshinny	8 01	11 31	3 20	7 58
Hick's Ferry	8 11	11 43	3 30	8 08
Beach Haven	8 19	11 48	3 37	8 14
Berwick	8 27	11 54	3 44	8 20
Briarcreek	8 32	12 01	3 50	8 26
Willow Grove	8 35	12 05	3 54	8 29
Lime Ridge	8 40	12 09	3 58	8 33
Espy	8 46	12 15	4 06	8 39
Bloomsburg	8 53	12 22	4 12	8 45
Rupert	8 57	12 25	4 15	8 50
Catawissa	9 02	12 32	4 20	8 55
Danville	9 15	12 44	4 33	9 10
Cameron	9 24	12 57	4 42	9 21
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 35	1 10	4 55	9 35
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.

‡ Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1904. 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

	1 ‡	3 †	5 ‡	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	....
Bloomsburg Main St	9 05	2 42	6 20	....
Paper Mill	9 15	2 52	6 30	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 55	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 08
Zaners	9 40	13 17	16 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	10 00	18 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	10 03	3 40	7 21	8 25
Laubachs	10 08	3 45	7 31	8 40
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9 05
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	9 15

SOUTHWARD.

	2 †	4 †	6 ‡	8 ‡	22 †
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 35
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Laubachs	6 03	11 02	4 48	7 13	11 55
Coles Creek	6 12	11 06	4 53	7 22	12 05
Edsons	16 14	111 09	14 56	17 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 25
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	16 35	111 29	5 17	17 45	12 53
Forks	6 39	11 33	5 21	7 59	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 4.	5 31	8 00	1 30
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 45
Paper Mill	6 03	11 53	5 42	8 18	1 50
Bloom. Main St.	7 13	12 06	5 53	8 23	2 05
Bloom. P & R.	7 18	12 08	5 55	8 25	2 10
Bloom. D L & W.	7 20	12 10	6 00	8 30	2 15

Trains No. 21 and 22, mixed, second class.

Trains No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8, Passenger, 1st class.

W. C. SNYDER, Supt.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

12-10-15

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages.

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co 2444 Madison Square, PHILA. Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Capital $100,000 **STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY** Surplus $125,000

First National Bank,

OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

STATEMENT.

At the Close of Business, November 10th, 1904.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
ans,	$312,132 94	Capital	$100,000.00
S. Bonds,	50,000.00	Surplus and Profits (net)	145,392.98
her Bonds,	156,125.00	Circulation	49,300.00
ilding,	27,000.00	Deposits	404,012 98
from Banks and U. S. Treas.	24,159.71		
sh and Reserve,	129,288.31		
	$698,705.96		$698,705.96

E. W. M. LOW, President, E. F. CARPENTER, Cashier.

THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,
At Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. ELWELL, EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905.

Political Announcements.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

PRIMARY ELECTION, SATURDAY JUNE 10. CONVENTION TUESDAY, JUNE 13th.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
J. C. RUTTER JR.,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
A. N. YOST
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE E. CLEMENS
of Berwick.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
FRANK W. MILLER
of Centralia.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
THORNTON T. FREEZE
of Bloomsburg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
JERRY A. HESS
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC REICHART
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
GEO. W. STERNER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
(north side)
WM. BOGERT,
of Scott Township.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
M. H. RHODES
of Bloomsbusg, Pa.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JOHN S. MENSCH
of Montour.

FOR PROTHONOTARY AND CLERK OF THE COURTS,
C. M. TERWILLIGER
of Bloomsburg.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
C. L. HIRLEMAN
of Benton Boro.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
CHRISTIAN A. SMALL
of Bloomsburg.

Crossing Restrained.

The Supreme Court on Monday continued the injunction restraining the Danville & Bloomsburg trolley line from crossing the D. L. & W. tracks in Danville at grade. The injunction will stand until the case is finally disposed of by the Court.

PRIMARY ELECTION CALL.

Notice is hereby given to the Democratic voters of Columbia County that the Primary Election for the purpose of voting to place in nomination, the following candidates to wit:

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts.
One person for Register and Recorder.
One person for Mine Inspector.
One person for County Treasurer.
Two persons for County Commissioners.
One person for District Attorney.
Two persons for County Auditors

Will be held at the regular polling places (or if such places cannot be obtained then at a place in said district convenient to the regular polling place, which shall be determined by the members of the standing Committee and the election board of such district where the regular polling place cannot be obtained) on Saturday, June 10, 1905, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock p. m. The County Convention will be held in the Opera House in in Bloomsburg, Tuesday, June 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

This call is issued in accordance with Art. 2, section 10, of the Democratic Rules of Columbia County.

C. H. DILDINE, Chaiman

TO DIVIDE PENNSYLVANIA.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: Propounding the query, "Was Abraham Lincoln prophetic when he referred to the state of Allegheny?" the Pittsburg *Leader* in an elaborate article on Sunday, answers it in the affirmative, and says there are men today who declare that the time is not far distant when the demand for such a state will have to be conceded, and when Western Pennsylvania will take her place in the Union under that designation.

Arguing the justice of dividing the state with the watershed of the Allegheny as a line of delimitation, the writer of the article says:

"Sessions of the Legislature, presumably held in the interest of the whole state, are degenerating into what might be called municipal councils for the benefit of Philadelphia. Once, and perhaps today, Paris was France. Soon Philadelphia will be Pennsylvania. It was brought nearer that goal by the session recently closed.

"The big social ulcer on the Eastern border is eating into the vitals of the state. There lies the strength of government by boss; from there spreads the corruption of the ballot, and intrenched there are the forces that are most threatening to the moral well being of the state. It is only possible for Philadelphia to gain predominating influence in state government by the boss trampling under his heel the constitution and assuming in part the power that led to the American Revolution—taxation without representation"

The writer draws an imaginary line through the state to indicate the proposed division. It starts at the centre of the northern border of Potter county, which is cut almost in two, trending in a slightly southwesterly direction, the southern extremity passing between Bedford on the east and Somerset on the west The counties besides Potter that would be mutilated are Cameron, Clearfield and Blair, the greater portion of the first two named being assigned to the "state of Allegheny," while the last of the trio, with the exception of a very small slice, would remain in Pennsylvania. The population of the new state would approximately be 2,100,000 under the 1900 census and in that it would rank with Kentucky.

Discussing the question of a capital of the state of Allegheny, the writer magnanimously excludes Pittsburg as a possibility, and names these towns as among the promisiug candidates: Franklin, Clarion, Indiana, Brookville and Punxsutawney.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1905.

The Senate committee on Interstate Commerce has gotten to work and is holding daily hearings on the subject of railway rate legislation. As a starter Senator Elkins, chairman of the committee, invited nearly fifty railway men to appear before the committee and testify as to why the Government should not attempt to fix railway rates. When the railroad men have concluded their testimony "such others as may desire" will be at liberty to testify. To the unprejudiced observer it will appear as if the committee was more anxious to hear the railway men than the opposition. Of course the railway men who come to Washington will have all their expenses paid by their companies and their salaries will go on just the same, while the shipper or other opponent of the present system must come here at his own expense often leaving his business to suffer in the meantime.

***

Senator Elkins has also appealed to the Department of Justice for opinions on two questions as follows; first, Can Congress delegate to a commission the power to fix railway rates? second; Can a federal commission allow diferential rates between ports without conflicting with the ninth section of the constitution, which prohibits discrimination between the ports of the several States? The answers to these questions are not likely to meet with the approval of some of the members of Mr. Elkins' committee or with that of the railway men. Poth questions have already been answered by high authorities on the subject. Senator Knox, former Attorney General has assured your correspondent that Congress has the right to delegate its authority to fix railway rates to a commission, and Senator Spooner, has informed your correspondent that there is nothing in the practice of allowing railway differentials which conflict with the section of the constitution referred to.

***

There is, unfortunately, an obvious disposition on the part of the Interstate Commerce committee to regard the current hearings as little short of a farce. While they are unwilling to be quoted on the subject they admit their belief that it is the intention of the chairman of the committee to conduct the hearings with the purpose of beclouding the issue rather than with the hope of elucidating it. Moreover, they are convinced that the Chairman, with the assistance of several members of the committee are determined to report to the Senate at the earliest opportunity, a measure which will furnish just as little remedy for existing evils as the necessities of the situation compel, rather than a measure which will remedy existing evils to the full extent of the power of Congress.

There are some members of the committee who hope to defeat what they believe to be the purpose of the chairman. These include all the Democratic members and Senators Cullom and Dolliver. If they hold together they may be able to accomplish their aim but the chances are against them. It is asserted that Mr. Elkins believes that if his committee can report to the Senate a "mild" railway measure before the next House can effect its organization and pass a railway measure along the lines of the Townsend Esch bill, for instance, he can hold the Senate to the programme reported by its committee and thus prevent the enactment of drastic legislation. In this regard, however, there are some indications that Mr. Elkins is counting without his host. There are a number of Republican Senators, not members of his committee, who declare their intention of so amending any railway rate bill which may be reported as to make it adequate and effective in dealing with those grave evils to which the President called attention in his last message and on which he will dwell even more extensively in his first message to the next Congress.

***

Official announcement has been made that the Venezuelan affair, is, for the present at least, a closed incident; the modus vivendi with Santo Domingo has been accepted and seems to be working without friction; the United States has refused to become involved in the Franco-German dispute regarding the "open door" in Morocco and now New Foundland has seized the opportunity to advance to the center of the stage and threaten American fishermen who may seek to ply their trade in New Foundland waters. Disappointed by the failure of the United States Senate to ratify the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty naturally disappointed perhaps, Premier Bond has procured the passage through the upper house of the New Foundland legislature of retaliatory legislation which, according to the telegraphic reports from St. John's, violates the rights granted to the fishermen of this country by the treaty with Great Britain of 1818 and which is still in force. The dispatches relate that once the Bond bill becomes a law the New Foundland government will seize any American fishing vessel found within three miles of the coast of New Foundland, having on board bait or supplies and that unless the captain of the vessel can prove that such bait and supplies were not procured in New Foundland, the vessel and its cargo will be confiscated. Such action on the part of New Foundland would be clearly in violation of the rights of American fishermen as "guaranteed forever" by the treaty of 1818 and would be met with instant demand for reprisals by this government. It seems probable, however, that before such a law is finally enacted the British Foreign Office will call the attention of its pugnacious colony to the provisions of that treaty and will insist that its terms be modified. In any event there is little likelihood of Great Britain's permitting any action by one of its colonies which might produce strained relations between the United States and the home government.

Pension Decisions.

By the Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Interior.

Contributory negligence—Death Cause—A person disabled by deafness who adopts a railroad track as a highway of travel is required to exercise that care and caution which ordinary prudence would dictate to a person in his condition in order to avoid harm or peril, and a failure to do so is contributory negligence and where a soldier is killed by a passing train while pursuing such course his widow is not pensionable under the general law.

Department parent—death cause. To entitle a dependent parent to pension under section 1 of the act of June 27, 1890, it must be shown that his or her son's death was the result of wounds, injury, casualty, or disease incurred in the service and line of duty.

Line of duty—personal altercation Claimant having taken a pocketbook from a drunken comrade while the latter was asleep, and having refused to return it upon demand, was assaulted with a club and sustained permanent injury of the left shoulder; held that the injury was not incurred in the line of duty.

Widows—Adulterous cohabitation. The open and notorious adulterous cohabitation of a widow bars her right to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, on account of her husband's death.

Widows—Presumption of death of soldier. The evidence in this case satisfactory establishes the continued and unexplained absence of the above named soldier from his home and family since November 1877, since which date no intelligence of his existence has been received, and, therefore, his death should be considered "as sufficiently proved," in accordaunce with the provisions of the act of March 13 1896.

Ayer's

Impure blood always shows somewhere. If the skin, then boils, pimples, rashes. If the nerves, then neuralgia, nervousness, depression. If the

Sarsaparilla

stomach, then dyspepsia, biliousness, loss of appetite. Your doctor knows the remedy, used for 60 years.

"Returning from the Cuban war, I was a perfect wreck. My blood was bad, and my health was gone. But a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely cured me."
H. C. DOEHLER, Scranton, Pa.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Impure Blood

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

Constables Are Fire Wardens.

A New Law Gives Them Power to Act.

Constables are made fire wardens by an act approved March 31, 1905, and are empowered to call out all their neighbors to fight forest fires. They must act under this law on pain of prosecution for failure, and are entitled to be paid fifteen cents an hour for this branch of their work. This law is a move in the right direction in that it makes it somebody's business to try to prevent and extinguish forest fires.

Time For A Blue Serge

One of our natty blue serge suits will be a gilt edged investment just now. Good for Spring, Summer and early Fall weather. Full of wear and comfort. The proper thing on most any ordinary occasion.

There is a great deal of difference in the quality of Serge, and we look to it carefully that ours is the best. Then each garment is made up in the most approved fashion, sure to suit the most exacting masculine taste.

Men's and Young Men's Blue Serge Suits,

Single and double breasted coats guaranteed not to fade or shrink. $10.00 to $15.00.

TOWNSEND'S

An Unmatchable Showing of Dress Stuffs.

A stock unrivaled in the county is what you will find at the PURSEL STORE this year. For a pointer, we show:

Redona Crepe—a firm crepe weave; new spring colors, and black.

French Poplin—all the desirable spring colors and black.

Prunella Cloth—for street suits; all wanted colors and black.

Canadensis—a hard twilled fabric for street suits; colors and black.

Broadcloths—all the favorite spring colors and black.

Cheviots—for suits and skirts, all the wanted colors and black.

Storm Serges—all the popular shades, also black.

French Voiles—street and evening shades.

Silk and wool Eolienne—street and evening shades, also black.

Fancy Worsted Suitings—a crisp, firm fabric, suitable for tailored suits and costumes.

All Wool Nun's Veiling—colors and black.

Fancy Dotted Voile—in stylish colors, blendings.

Mohair Brilliantine—all the desirable colors and black.

Mohair Sicilian—colors and black.

Fancy Mohair—many beautiful styles and colorings, also black.

Changeable Mohairs—(chameleon) very new and exceedingly pretty.

Checked Mohairs—all the desirable colors.

Covert Suitings—several pretty colors.

Fancy Imported Suitings—all light spring suitings.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENNA.

STOP THAT COUGH

with **JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.**

An almost infallible remedy.

When You Want to OPEN A BANK ACCOUNT, HAVE A CHECK CASHED, BORROW MONEY OR MAKE AN INVESTMENT,

Call on THE OLD RELIABLE

The Farmers National Bank

CAPITAL $60,000.00. SURPLUS $78,000,00.

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLEISEN. CASHIER.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. MOYER, GRANT HERRING, H. A. McKILLIP,
C. W. RUNYON, N. U. FUNK, C. M. CREVELING,
C. A. KLEIM, DR. J. J. BROWN, M. MILLEISEN.

A Man's feet are better judges of shoes than he is!

When you tuck your's into a pair of

"Keith's Konqueror"

Shoes they'll tell you they're comfortable at last.

$3.50 and $4.00

Chas. M. Evans,

AGENT FOR BLOOMSBURG.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The click of the lawn mower can now be heard.

The Paul E. Wirt pen factory resumed work on Monday.

Mount Vesuvius is active again, and is emitting smoke, ashes and red-hot stone.

Isaiah Raber has purchased the Chas. H. Reimard property on East Seventh Street.

Col. J. G. Freeze will attend a reception to be given to Bishop Darlington this evening in Harrisburg.

Summer cars were called into requisition on the Danville and Bloomsburg Street Railway on Sunday.

Harry R. Stees has opened a law office in the Hartman building in the rooms formerly occupied by Dr. H. V. Hower.

Charles P. Elwell will receive pupils in pianoforte and harmony. Terms reasonable. Call or address 233 WestThird street. tf

Painters are brightening the appearance of Dr. H. W. McReynolds' house on the corner of West and Third Street.

W. H. Brooke has opened an office in the Ent building, where he has an agency for the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Hon. S. P. Wolverton of Sunbury, has been appointed by the Supreme Court as a member of the State Board of law examiners.

Hon. Fred Ikeler has accepted an invitation to deliver the commencement address at the Trevorton High School, of which Lindley H. Dennis is principal.

The gallery will be thrown open for the Wheelmen's Minstrels tonight at 25 cents. It has been thoroughly cleaned, and will seat two hundred comfortably.

The tearing down of old cars is the chief occupation at the Bloomsburg Car Mfg. Co's. plant. One thousand old Erie cars will be sent there soon to be taken apart.

William H. Coffman who signed a contract to play base ball with the Wilmington team this season has decided to remain with the United States Express Co. here.

Hear the latest New York success, Williams and Van Alstyne's great ballad hit, "In The Shade of The Old Apple Tree," at the Wheelmen's big minstrels tonight.

The members of St. Margaret's Guild will give a supper in the Parish House on Saturday, May 6, beginning at 5 o'clock. Supper 15 cents, ice cream and cake extra. 2t

Rev. R. S. Nichols attended the consecration of Bishop Darlington in Brooklyn on Wednesday. He will be present at the reception to be given to the new Bishop in Harrisburg tonight.

A Sunday School Convention will be held in the M. E. church, Millville Saturday evening April 29. Myron I. Low, Pres. of the county organization will be present, and make an address.

The Lyman H. Howe moving picture show was given before a large audience at the Opera House Monday evening The entertainment was under the auspices of the Band. The net receipts were about $100.00.

Henry J. Casey is one of the "regulars" in the post office now. The appointment as substitute clerk, advancing him from the extra force came a day or two ago and as a result of which his characteristic smile is blander than ever.

Mrs. Jacob Hirleman died at her home at Waller on Friday from the effects of blood poisoning. She is survived by a husband, three children and two step-children. The funeral took place on Tuesday. Services were held in the Methodist church and were conducted by Rev. Phillips.

James Mack, city treasurer of Wilkes-Barre, died on Friday of cancer of the stomach, aged 44 years. The dead official was prominent in Democratic politics for years. He was elected treasurer at the February election, when he was known by his friends to be on his death bed.

There was a small fire at the residence of E. A. Doty on First street yesterday. Sparks from the chimney ignited some loose shingles on the roof. The blaze was extinguished with a bucket of water. An alarm was turned in from box 13, and the fire companies responded but their services were not needed.

The remains of the late Morgan Samuels were brought here from Nanticoke on Saturday, and intered in Rosemont cemetery. Rev. R. S. Nichols, of St. Paul's Church, conducted the services at the grave. The cortege was a large one, many relatives and friends were present to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed.

Barnum and Bailey's greatest show on earth which is to exhibit at Shamokin next month, is a monster attraction. It includes twelve passenger coaches, twenty six stock cars and fortytwo platform cars, a total of eighty cars. Four powerful engines are required to haul the show train which travels in sections.

The elimination of the parade features of the circus will be a sad disappointment to Young America.

HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SPECIALIST
Ent Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Bloomsburg Lumber & Manufacturing Co's. plant is a busy place these days, making doors, sash, &c., shipping away a car load every week. Their growing business has already made their plant too small to keep up with their many orders.

Hon. R. R. and Mrs. Little left yesterday for New York State, where the Judge hopes to regain his health, his physician having advised absolute rest. He will be away until the second week of May court. Judge Staples of the Wyoming-Monroe district will preside during the first week.

United States Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut, died last Friday at his home. He had filled that position since 1879, and was one of the strongest men in the Senate. His illness dates from March 31, when he caught cold, during the Mayne trial in Washington. He was a typical New Englander. His funeral was held on Tuesday.

The Wheelmen are considering two out of town engagements for their minstrel show. One for the Danville base ball team and the other for the P. O. S. of A. at Berwick. A committee of each of these organizations will witness the entertainment tonight and if it measures up to their idea arrangements will be made to give it in the two towns.

Normal toyed with the Freeland ball team Saturday. The game after the first two innings did not bear even the semblance of interest. Normal scored 27 runs and could easily have made many more had they cared to do so. The visitors made but three. Long, formerly of Benton, was in the box for Normal, and he had the Freeland's batsmen completely at his mercy.

Frank Shaffer, son of our former townsman J. D. Shaffer, of Wilkes-Barre, has signed to pitch for the Sioux City base ball team of the Western League, the coming season. Al Newton, another Normal School player is with this team. It may also interest some of our readers to know that Fogarty, who covered second base for Normal during the early part of last season is now playing with Poughkeepsie of the Hudson River League.

Major E. W. Hale died at his home at Towanda on Friday, aged 89 years. In 1850 he took the census in Bradford county, and was one of the electors that chose President Lincoln in 1864. For many years he was largely interested in the lumber and milling business. He was also interested in the building of the North Branch canal. Major Hale was favorably known by many people in Bloomsburg.

The returns received from the subordinate Odd Fellows orders of the State show that Joseph H. Mackey has been re elected to the secretaryship of the Grand Lodge. He had no opposition, however, and his election was but a formality.

The only contest was between Rev. B. H. Hart of Harrisburg, and G. R. McGlathery of Philadelphia, for the office of grand warden. The returns from a big majority of the lodges of the State give Hart a majority, that cannot be overcome.

Arthur Brown, first baseman on the Normal School base ball team, and one of the best all round athletes of the Normal, has signed to play with the Wilkes-Barre team of the New York State League. It was rumored on the street yesterday that he was going to Holyoke, Mass., and that he was to report at once. This called forth many expressions of regret, as his departure would greatly weaken the Normal team. Inquiry at the school last evening brought out the fact that he had declined Holyoke's offer of $100 per month and had signed with Wilkes Barre. This will permit him to remain with Normal until the finish as the York State League season will not open before that time.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office May 9, 1905. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised April 25, 1905".

Mr. Derl Hess, Mrs. Hummel, Stewart J. McDonald, Mrs. Fred W. Palmer, Mr. Harry Welliver.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.

WANTED.

Creasy and Wells of Bloomsburg Pa. want 25 teams to haul lumber from three of their saw mills, to their lumber yard at Bloomsburg, Pa , a distance of 8 miles. Good fair prices will be paid. 4t.

PURELY PERSONAL

Fred C. Williams, of Scranton, spent Sunday in town.

Robt. D. Young visited his sister at New York City on Friday.

James D. Shafter of Wilkes-Barre spent Monday in Bloomsburg.

J. F. McHenry of Stillwater was noticed on our streets Friday.

Mrs. Roland Ikeler spent Tuesday with her parents at Orangeville.

C. L. Belles, of Benton, attended to business matters in town on Tuesday.

A. W. Bves, of Millville, was circulating among friends in town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Hehl of Berwick, spent Sunday in Bloomsburg.

C. H. Dildine of Rohrsburg attended to business matters in town on Friday.

Mrs. Geo. N. Wilson, of Montgomery, was the guest of friends here on Tuesday.

A. E. Girton, one of Pine Summit's substantial residents, was in town on Tuesday.

Roscoe Thurston of the "Daily" staff, took in the Odd Fellow's celebration at Sunbury yesterday.

Mrs Fred C. Williams after spending several days with her mother and sisters in town returned to her home at Scranton on Tuesday.

Dr. Percy Hoover, who had been the guest of Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Byers for several days, returned to his home at Waynesboro on Tuesday.

Miss Ada Williams of the Green street building is ill, and her position is being filled by Miss Edna Harman, daughter of Supt. Harman, who is on a vacation from the Bloomsburg Normal school.—Hazleton "Sentinel."

CELEBRATION WAS A SUCCESS.

Benton was crowded with visitors on Tuesday. The occasion was the anniversary of the order of Odd Fellows, and the number present and the interest manifested, left little doubt, but that the order of Odd Fellows is thriving in the land. The hustling metropolis of the upper end put on its brightest dress, nearly every building was decorated, and the success of the celebration, attests the interest and co-operation given it by the townspeople. The parade included the Orangeville Band, the speakers of the day, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Penna. Jos. H. Mackey, of Williamsport; Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge, Rev. B. H. Hart, of Harrisburg, and Rev. J. C. Grimes, chaplain of No. 246 Lodge of Berwick, in carriages; Mountain Lodge, of Orangeville, Integrity Lodge No. 224, of New Columbia; Concordia Lodge No. 60, of Catawissa, Espy and Millville; and a delegation from Bloomsburg and Berwick, and the Benton Lodge and Benton Band.

At the conclusion of the parade, addresses were made at the Town Hall by the above mentioned speakers. The Hall was inadequate to accommodate the crowd and many were unable to get in.

LICENSED TO WED.

The following couples have secured legal permits to marry, from prothonotary and clerk C. M. Terwilliger.

H. M. Hous and Miss Virgie Culver, both of Parsons, Luz. Co.

John J. McClellen of Ricketts and Miss Amy D. Sellers of Divide.

John J. Kelley, of Ashland and Miss Minnie E. Williams of Centralia.

Charles Crossley, of Pierce township and Miss Eva M. Rogers, of Jordan township.

S. F. Stroup and Miss Rose Kreisher, both of Roaring Creek.

Miss Sarah Vastine.

Miss Sarah Vastine died in St. Louis recently. She was a granddaughter of the late Mrs. Col. Paxton of Rupert, and a cousin of Mrs. Dr. Willits of this town. She was well-known here as she used to spend considerable time at Rupert with her uncle Lloyd Paxton. She was here only a few months ago. She had been ill all winter but her condition was not considered serious.

I Had Stone in the Bladder,

and my kidneys were affected. None of the means taken for relief produced any lasting benefit until I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y. The pain ceased—the calculus or stone having been dissolved by the medicine. I am ready to testify that my recovery was due to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. —E. D. W. Parsons, Rochester.

Horse Killed, He Gets Six Cents.

A horse owned by F. J. Hein, of North Manheim township, Schuylkill county, wandered upon the trolley tracks of the Pottsville Union Traction Company, was run down by a car and was killed. The owner then brought suit for damages, and was awarded six cents. Judge Marr refused to grant a new trial.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of Rachael M. Girton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Rachael M Girton, deceased have been granted to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same to

4-27 6t* WM. CHRISMAN, Executor.

Spring Dress Goods

You will find the most complete line of the leading Spring Dress Materials at *THE CLARK STORE* and at the lowest prices. It will pay you to see them if you need dress goods.

Mohairs.

Very stylish this season, Our lines are very good. 50c. mohairs in black, blue, brown, green, white. 50 in mohairs special value at 56c. yd., black, brown, and green, 65c for embroidered mohairs. 50c for fancy figured mohairs.

White Dress Goods.

The finest lines of these goods the *The Clark Store* has ever placed on sale. 30c French lawns 45in wide for 19c yd. Dotted Swisses 17c to 84c yd. French muslin 45in. at 50c. Batiste 45in. at 45c. India linons 10c to 30c yd.

Women's Undermuslins.

A new big line of these goods now on sale at *The Clark Store* consisting of night gowns, drawers, corset covers and white skirts. All cut full, good materials and the making none better, the prices the lowest. Come and see them.

Bungalow Silks.

In the new rough weave in white, marine, brown, and pongee. 27in wide at $1.00 yd., the equal of any 1.25 silk sold of like weave.

Black Dress Goods.

You will find this stock contains black goods for all purposes and they are the correct kind. "Priestley's" black goods stand at the head of the list. None better, few so good. Come and see them.

Silk Batiste

In white, colors, a fine sheer material in white and colors. We make the price 25 cents yard.

Hosiery and Underwear.

The most complete line of hosiery for Ladies' Misses and Children at *The Clark Store* in black, tan, white.

Dress Silks.

You may have a silk need. If so see this stock. All the newest styles and at prices to please.
27in. changeable at 74c yd.
27in. Nippon silks 75c yd.
27in Black Taffeta 75c yd.
Fancy Silks in good assortments. All prices.

All Over Laces.

A large line of these for making the popular all over lace waist and tokings, priced from 50c yd. to 3.50. See them. White and Ecru.

Spring Covert and Silk Coats from $4.98 to $12.00.

The Clark Store.

TALK NO. 67.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

The proper care of the eyes will save all the worries and miseries that neglect of them will surely bring.

Correctly fitted glasses will remedy the ills already begun.

Skill and experience alone can adjust glasses properly.

Geo. W. Hess,

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER, BLOOMSBURG, PENNA

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. F. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Corn and Oats High.

Even though a farmer raise his own horse feed it is worth **money**, and if he can accomplish his work with a saving of twenty-five per cent in horse feed it is the easiest money he makes. It has been proven by scientific tests that the **"LeRoy Plows"** are lighter draft than others. This means a saving of horse feed. They are easy to hold, thus they are **man savers**, they **"turn the earth"** just right, and good crops follow. Surely it is to your interest to use the improved and warranted **"Le Roy Plows."** You can buy them as cheap as the old style makes. The "Le Roy" is sold by 4

H. G. SUPPLEE, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. LOW, Lime Ridge, Pa.

Leases and quit notices for sale at this office 4t.

LADIES

HARMLESS RELIABLE

DR. LA FRANCO'S COMPOUND

PRICE 25 ¢. AT DRUGGISTS OR BY MAIL

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator

Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.

Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE "MONUMENTAL CITY"

Baltimore so Called for its Many Monuments.

POPULATION OVER 500,000

The Flame-Swept City Is One of the Six Largest Municipalities of the United States.—Originally Laid Out in Half Acre Lots.—Named After Lord Baltimore.

Baltimore is one of the six cities of the United States having a population in excess of half a million. The census of 1900 gave its population as 508,857. The city occupies a hilly tract of about thirty-two square miles, at the head of navigation of the Patapsco River. Its harbor consists of an inner basin and a larger bay, having a minimum depth of twenty-four feet. It is a port of entry, and since the middle of the eighteenth century has been the chief city of Maryland.

Originally named after Lord Baltimore it has long been popularly known as "The Monumental City," because of the number and interest of its monuments. The Washington Monument, in Mount Vernon place, was finished in 1830. It is 180 feet high, and supports a colossal figure of Washington. Among the other monuments in the city are the statue of George Peabody, the work of W. W. Story, a statue of Chief Justice Taney; and Wildey and Ridgely monuments, in honor of distinguished members of the Order of Odd Fellows; the Battle Monument, in memory of citizens who fell in defense of the city against the British, in 1814, and the Wells and McComas monument, in memory of two heroes of the War of 1812.

Baltimore was originally laid out in half acre lots, and its streets are mostly on the rectangular plan. Jones's Falls, a small stream, traverses the city. In the residence section the houses, standing in solid rows, seldom exceed three stories in height, and are mostly of red brick. In the last twenty years there have been many changes in the character of houses in the more prominent streets.

Baltimore, Charles and Lexington streets are the most important thoroughfares in the city, and contain most of the shops, Charles street being also a residence street. Baltimore street is the leading business thoroughfare. That section of the city bounded by Biddle, Calvert and Franklin streets and Park avenue, contains the finest residences. The city has nearly 6,000 manufactories, employing nearly $100,000,000 of capital, and nearly 100,000 hands, paying wages amounting to over $35,000,000 annually, and turning out products of the value of over $150,000,000 annually. The annual values of the chief products of the city are clothing, about $16,000,000; tobacco, $6,000,000; foundries and machine shops' output, $5,000,000; canned meats, $4,000,000; breweries' output, $4,000,000; fertilizers, $4,000,000; whisky, $2,000,000; patent medicines, $2,000,000; canned fruits and vegetables, $8,000,000, and brass castings, $2,000,000.

Until 1881 the water supply of the city came from Jones's Falls, the reservoir being seven miles outside the city, but a further supply was obtained from the Gunpowder River through a large aqueduct, which cost $4,000,000. The daily supply of water for the city is about 200,000,000 gallons. This is distributed through mains in all the streets, and there are 1,000 fire hydrants in the city. The fire department has had a good record for efficiency, and has been supplied with the best apparatus obtainable. The city has a fire alarm service, working with a police signal service. The fire department ten years ago had twenty-three steam fire engines and nine hook and ladder trucks.

First among the public buildings of Baltimore is the City Hall, built of white marble, occupying public square and costing $3,000,000. Prominent among the other public buildings are the Maryland Institute, the Custom House, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Court House, Odd Fellows' Hall, the Masonic Temple, the Maryland Institution for the blind, the Peabody Institute, the Sheppard-Pratt Institute for the Insane, the County Jail, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Spring Grove Asylum, a state institution. The Continental Trust Equitable and Fidelity buildings are large office structures which are noticeable, while the Maryland Club House, a Romanesque edifice of white marble, and the Mount Royal Station of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are noteworthy buildings.

The principal railroads pass through the city by a system of tunnels or subways, and through the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel the trains are operated by electric motors. In the extent of its public markets, Baltimore is hardly equaled by any city of the United States. The largest—Lexington Market—has long been one of the interesting sights of the city. The bridges spanning Jones's Falls in the city are interesting features.

Baltimore has 1,250 acres of public parks, including several fine public squares in the city. The public parks in order of their size are: Druid Hill, 671 acres; Clifton Park, 255 acres; Patterson Park, 106 acres, and Carroll Park, 64 acres. Carroll Park contains the historic Carroll mansion. Patterson Park has fine conservatories. Clifton Park was formed in 1895 from the Clifton estate of Johns Hopkins. Druid Hill, named from the grand oaks which are among its greatest natural attractions, is one of the finest public parks in the United States. It was acquired by the city in 1860.

IS THE SUN HOT OR COLD?

Sun and Hot Stove Send Out Same Kind of Energy.

So far as I know, no reasons at all for doubting the high temperature of the central body of the solar system have ever been found. There are in general three distinct ways in which heat can be transferred from one body to another—conduction, convection and radiation. The first two are dependent upon the presence of matter; the latter will take place across a perfect vacuum.

We may receive heat from a stove by all three methods. If we place our hands upon it we receive heat by conduction; if we hold them above it they are warmed by convection, the heat being brought to them by the rising current of hot air. If now we stand in front of the stove we still feel its warmth, the sensation in this case being produced by the heat waves which it enters. These waves are similar to the electric waves used in wireless telegraphy, differing from them only in their length. They bear the same relation to them as the ripples on a mill pond bear to the Atlantic rollers. With the instruments at our disposal at the present time we can measure the length of these waves as accurately as we can measure the length of a table with a foot rule, and we can prove that they will pass through a vacuum, a plate of glass or a tank full of liquid air without losing their ability to warm our hands. We find, however, that if we pass this radiant heat through certain substances, water vapor, for instance, its intensity is diminished, owing to the fact that some of the waves have been absorbed. It is possible to determine the exact length of the waves of heat which have been removed by absorption in the vapor, and if we test the radiation which comes to us from the sun we find that waves of this same length are absent, the water vapor in the earth's atmosphere having refused to transmit them. This fact, taken alone, is pretty good evidence that the sun and the hot stove are pouring out the same kind of energy.—R. W. Wood in Haper's Weekly.

England's Self-Made Men.

England, long disparaged by American boasters, particularly by those American boasters who think America the only land of unlimited opportunity, is beginning to count up her self-made men. Says the St. James's Gazette: We hear so much of American captains of industry, of John D. Rockefeller, the farm laborer's son; of Edison, the newspaper boy; of Yerkes, the youthful soap jobber, that we are apt to forget British giants of perseverance. Livingstone worked as a factory hand until twenty-five; the man who sought and found him in the wilds was born in a working house. The great firm of W. H. Smith & Sons was begun by two brothers so poor that the wife of one had to go into domestic service. The house of Tangye began in a little workshop, whose rent was but 4s. a week; that of Lever Brothers had a scarcely more pretentious start at Bolton. A coffee stall on a London curb was the fount and origin of Pearce & Plenty; £700 once formed the total capital of the "universal" Whiteley. Bass's brewery was founded by a carrier; the Elder Dempster Line of steamers by a ship's apprentice, now Sir Alfred Jones. The inventor of Bessemer steel was once a poor, almost starving boy in London, the poorer for having devoted his labor to an invention of whose profits the government robbed him. So one might go on throughout the whole range of our industries. It is the sergeant and the plain constable of life's affairs who have made this nation industrially great, and carried its flag and fame to the ends of the earth.

No Aristocracy.

There is no aristocracy in Edgbaston either of birth or wealth. The Chamberlains and the numerous branches of their family are, of course, at the top of the social ladder, and in some respects form a set of their own. But, like everybody else there, they are all connected with trade. If one could discover any dividing line it would probably be that between manufacturers and retail dealers, but the instances where the line had been crossed would be at least as numerous as those in which it had been kept. Practically everybody is on an equality in Edgbaston. No one puts on "side," there is no jeunesse doree, and, except at lunch time, the purely social clubs are almost deserted. Everybody dresses in the same abominable style, takes part in the same pursuits, and is happy and contented in the same way. Everybody, too, seems to have a real pride in their city. There is more local patriotism to the square acre in Birmingham than you will find in the whole of London. The glory in being the "best governed municipality in the world," and they do not forget that they owe the title, as they owe much else, to Mr. Chamberlain. The self-esteem of Athens and Chicago is also the self-esteem of Birmingham.—Harper's Weekly.

High-Bred Nesters.

Speaking of hens, an East Bluehill correspondent writes that Frank I. Candage has twenty-eight hens. From January 1 to January 21, inclusive, they laid 350 eggs. He says that, besides the usual food, he fed them on clams, hares, porcupines, beets, milk, hay and cabbage. This diet is respectfully recommended to the consideration of those whose hens refuse to lay when eggs are high.—Kansas City Journal.

GREAT RUSSIAN GENERALS

Captain Kouropatkin Who Became Hero of the Army.

MANY BLOODY BATTLES

Right-Hand Man of Skobeleff All Through the Russo-Turkish War. He is a Great Leader of Men.—Task of Lifetime Finished in a Few Weeks.

The late Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, used to be fond of telling how he met Skobeleff, the greatest of Russian generals, after one of the fiercest of the many desperate fights before Pelvina.

"I was sitting in my tent writing a dispatch," said Forbes, "when the flap was suddenly drawn aside and in stalked the most terrible and awe-inspiring object I have ever seen in my life. It was Skobeleff, whom I knew well, but I had to look twice before I recognized him.

"His smart general's uniform was torn into shreds and stained with blood and gunpowder from head to foot. His sword, which he held in his hand, was simply smothered in blood, and great drops of it fell on the floor of the tent as he greeted me. There was a terrible gash across the top of his forehead, and his eyes still blazed with the fierce excitement of the hand-to-hand fight which he had just had with hundreds of Turks.

"While he stood there telling me about the battle his favorite captain, Kouropatkin, came up and called him away to decide about the disposition of some of the prisoners. Kouropatkin looked even more like a god of war fresh from the scene of carnage. He was bleeding from a half dozen wounds, but he stood as steady as a rock when he saluted Skobeleff. The latter suggested that he had better go into the hospital, but he curtly replied: "No, general. There is work to be done."

"I heard afterwards that Skobeleff and Kouropatkin had fought side by side throughout that bloody day and had slain Turks literally by the dozens. Their exploits formed the theme of many a story told beside the camp fires of both armies throughout the campaign."

Capt. Kouropatkin, who was the right-hand man of Skobeleff all through the Russo-Turkish war, as well as in the fight at Plevna, is now Gen. Kouropatkin, the Czar's minister of war, and the most noted of all the Russian fighting men. He was trained in a harder school than most modern generals, and went through enough perils to satisfy the biggest glutton for adventure.

Kouropatkin became the hero of the Russian army, second only to his leader Skobeleff, by his bravery and fine generalship at the capture of Geok Tepe in 1882.

When the Russians, balked of their dreams of winning Constantinople by the Berlin congress, were making their great swoop through Central Asia to the gates of Herat Lord Salisbury told the British public not to be alarmed for the safety of India. "They will not be able to conquer the Turcomans," he declared. "The Turcoman barrier will last for our lifetime, at least."

Gen. Tergoukasoff, the Russian commander in Central Asia, disagreed with Lord Salisbury. He told the Czar that Turcomans might be conquered by three years' hard fighting. "That is too long," said the Czar. He recalled Tergoukasoff and sent Skobeleff to command the troops. Skobeleff promptly secured Kouropatkin for his chief lieutenant and together they performed in a few weeks the task which the British premier declared would take a lifetime.

Geok Tepe, the great stronghold of the Turcomans, was carried by assault after a month's siege. The brunt of the attack fell on Kouropatkin, who commanded a contingent of light troops from Turkestan. It was a great victory, but it sullied the reputation of both the Russian leaders. They ordered their troops to give no quarter to the Turcomans of either sex and all the horrors usual when such orders are given were perpetrated.

Spectators say that even when he Turcomans fled in a disorderly mob across the desert, men, women and children mingled together, no mercy was shown to them. Artillery and cavalry followed in their rear and mowed them down, until darkness put an end to the pursuit. In that few hours' chase 1,000 pursuing Russians slaughtered 8,000 fugitives, while over 6,000 were massacred in the fortified camp of Geok Tepe.

Gen. Kouropatkin is a great leader of men. The march of his Turkestan contingent across the almost unknown deserts of central Asia, in order to join Skobeleff for the siege of Geok Tepe, was as fine an achievement as Lord Roberts' famous march to Kandahar.

An English newspaper correspondent, who attended the funeral of Skobeleff at Tsarskoe Selo in 1882, was there thrown into company with many of the dead general's favorite officers."

"More than once," he said, "I heard a controversy among them as to whether Kouropatkin was not almost as good a leader as their lost general.

Her Castle Her Home.

Whenever a woman's house shall be her palace, her pride, her delight, she will not be the victim of ennui or ambition or discontent.

AFRICAN KINGDOM.

A Sort of Civilization and a Fine Country.

"Widah is a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and to the west of the Gold Coast, extending about ten miles along the sea," said the poet laureatte of all the Pascagoulas yesterday at the Cosmopolitan. "It is a populous country, well supplied with large villages, and there are so many small ones that they are not above a gunshot from one another. The houses are small, round at the top, and encompassed with mud walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most picturesque prospect in the world, insomuch that those who have been there represent it as a perfect paradise. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes and fruit; nor will the negroes let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. They sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, very respectful to each other, especially to their superiors, and very industrious. The women brew the beer, dress the victuals and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Men who are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and carry on a considerable trade with the product. The chief men have generally forty to fifty wives, the principal captains three or four hundred, and the king four to five thousand. They are extremely jealous. If any one happens to touch any of the king's wives accidently he is doomed to perpetual slavery.

It is no wonder then that the women are not fond of being the king's wives, and some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. They have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, months, or years. They are such gamesters that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. They have a vast number of idols, and they deify the most contemptible animal they first see in the morning, and even sticks and stones. Their principal regard is for snakes, very high trees and the sea. They have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkeys, ducks and hens, which last are extremely plentiful. There are many elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer and a sort of rabbit. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, etc., and they have vast numbers of plain trees, from which they obtain wine. Their trade consists of elephants' teeth, wax, and honey. Bows, arrows, beautiful assegais and clubs are the principal weapons of this far away nation."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Queer Old Law.

Speaking of tobacco recalls an old law that beat our cigarette law.

In the code of laws pased by the towns of Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield in the years 1738-39 may be found the following on tobacco chewing:

"Forasmuch as it is observed that many abuses are crept in and committed by the frequent taking of tobacco—it is ordered by the authority of this court that no person under the age of 21 years, nor any other that hath already accustomed himself to the use thereof, shall take any tobacco until he hath bought a certificate under the hands of some one who are approved for knowledge and skill in physics, that it is useful for him, and also that he hath received a license from the courts for the same.

"And for the regulating of those, who either by their former taking it, have, to their own apprehensions, made it necessary to them, or upon due advice, are persuaded to the use thereof—It is ordered that no man within this colony, after the publication hereof, shall take any tobacco publicly, in the streets, highways, or any barnyards, or upon training days, in any open places, under the penalty of six pence for each offense against this order, in any of the particulars thereof, to be paid without gainsaying, upon conviction by the testimony of one witness, that is, without just exception, before any one magistrate.

"And the constables in the several towns are required to make presentment to each particular court, of such as they do understand, and can convict to be transgressors of this order."—Pittsburg Gazette.

Giving Anæsthetics.

The annual returns of the British registrar general show a steady increase of mortality from anaesthesia since 1863. In 1900 there were 140 crease of mortality from anaesthesia tics. According to Dr. A. D. Waller (F. R. S.) of the University of London this is an entirely unnecessary price to pay for the boon of anaesthesia, as the chief reason of its payment is ignorance of the most elementary principles of the subject. Dr. Waller believe that death from chloroform (the popular anaesthetic in England), are due simply to a great concentration of the inhaled vapor. Using a pump invented by Dr. Dubois of Lyons in anaesthetizing animals, Dr. Waller has never lost one from chloroform among the thousands operated on.

The pump has already been tried to a limited extent on human beings, with entirely satisfactory results. The best percentage of chloroform for anaesthesia is between 1 and 2 per cent.; there is practically no danger from such a mixture. This can be accurately maintained by means of the Dubois pump. In many ways chloroform is preferable to ether as an anaesthetic, and if it could be rendered as safe the latter might largely replace it in (its country.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, in mapping out the problems of the future, gives first place to the necessity of fighting the bacteria which give us our diseases. Next to the actual bacteria of disease, the mosquitos and flies are the most dangerous enemies of man. The mosquito with its bite injects into our veins malaria, yellow fever, and other fatal troubles. The fly, with spongy feet, collects the invisible germs of diseases, spreads them over our food and poisons us with typhoid, cholera and other plagues of the human race.

Dr. Pierce, the eminent physician of Buffalo, N. Y., says, "If each person will consider his system as an army of men which he controls as a general, and will see to its proper provisioning and that it has plenty of ammunition in the shape of good red blood, he will be able to overcome the enemy in these germs of disease." Every healthy man has five million red blood corpuscles to every square millimeter of blood. The best tonic for increasing the red blood corpuscles and building up healthy tissue is no doubt Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine has been on the market for over a third of a century and numbers its cures by the thousand.

Many popular patent medicines or tonics are made up largely of alcohol and will shrink the corpuscles of the blood and make them weaker for resistance. What is needed is an alterative extract, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, made of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, that will assist the stomach in assimilating or taking from the food such elements as are required for the blood, also an alterative that will assist the activity of the liver and cause it to throw off the poisons in the blood. When we have accomplished this we have put the system in a fortified condition so strong that it can repel the germs of disease which we find everywhere—in the street-cars, the shops, the factories, the bedrooms, wherever many people congregate, or where sunlight and good air do not penetrate.

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

Neglected constipation means headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, foul taste in the mouth, billousness, pimples, and palpitation of the heart. Constipation is promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One for mild cases, otherwise two.

Book on California

56 pages, 76 illustrations. Describes California and the route there. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line.

This is the route of The Overland Limited. Leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 P. M. daily. Arrives San Francisco the third day in time for dinner. California book sent for 6 cents postage. F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, or W. S. Howell 381 Broadway, New York.

The goose that lays the golden egg generally belongs to a fool who kills it.

When a horse picks up a nail in his foot what does the driver do? Does he whip the limping, lagging animal and force him along? Not unless he wants to ruin the horse. At the first sign of lameness he jumps down, examines the foot and carefully removes the cause of the lameness. What is called "weak stomach" is like the lameness of the horse, only to be cured by removing the cause of the trouble. If you stimulate the stomach with "whisky medicines" you keep it going, but every day the condition is growing worse. A few doses sometimes of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will put the disordered stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition in perfect condition. Ninety-eight times in every hundred "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure the worst ailments originating in diseases of the stomach. It always helps. It almost always cures. To cure constipation use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're sure.

All philosophy is a failure when the philosopher has the toothache.

In Heart Disease it works like magic.—"For years my greatest enemy was organic Heart Disease. From uneasiness and palpitation it developed into abnormal action, thumping, fluttering and choking sensations. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave instant relief, and the bad symptoms have entirely disappeared. It is a wonder-worker."—Rev. L. S. Dana, Pittsburg, Pa.—33
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

If every cloud is silver-lined,
As we have oft' been told,
A lot of people doubtless kick
Because it isn't gold.

Doctored Nine Years for Tetter.—Mr. James Gaston, merchant, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes: "For nine years I have been disfigured with Tetter on my hands and face. At last I have found a cure in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It helped me from the first application, and now I am permanently cured."—34
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

When love flies out of the window alimony steps in at the door.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr Agnew's cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in left side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.—35
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

Time is money, if it doesn't happen to be the time of the losing horse in a race.

Cinnamon-Coated Pills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are coated like a cinnamon drop, very small and delightful to take. One pill a dose, 46 in a vial for 10 cents. Their popularity is a whirlwind, sweeping competitors before it like chaff. No pain, no griping, no inconvenience.—36
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The average man is quick enough to grasp an opportunity to make a fool of himself.

I LET ME SAY I have used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and can thoroughly recommend it for what it claims. Very truly, (Rev.) H. W. Hathaway, Elizabeth, N. J.

I TRIED Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured of catarrh. The terrible headaches from which I long suffered are gone. W. J. Hitchcock, late Major U. S. Vol. and A. A. Gen., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cts., or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

JURYMEN FOR MAY TERM.

The following are the "Gentlemen of the Jury," drawn to serve at the May term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

B. S. Bodine, farmer, Cleveland
John Cadman, gent, Bloom
Harry Creasy, huckster, Cata. Twp.
Roy Dildine, farmer, Greenwood
N. J. Englehart, wagon maker, Scott
John Earhart, clerk, Bloom
Charles Eck, farmer, Montour
Henry Fry, farmer, Madison
Jacob Fenstamacher, farmer, Main
A. W. Gruver, farmer, Main
Boyd Hagenbuch, farmer, Orange twp
Joseph Henry, farmer, Orange twp.
Wesley Hetler, farmer, Mifflin.
J. O. Hartman, laborer, Cata. Boro
J. W. Ipher, farmer, Benton twp.
Warren Kline, farmer, Greenwood
Jacob Knouse, farmer, Jackson
Harry McMichael, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
O. F. Pealer, farmer, Fishingcreek
James Quick, blacksmith, Montour.
Harry Seesholtz, farmer, Orange twp.
C. E. Savage, jeweler, Bloom
M. J. Smith, merchant Stillwater, Boro
John Scott, farmer, Centre

PETIT JURORS.

Michael Barrett, laborer, Conyngham
Frank Boyce, laborer, Bloom
Bowman Bower, laborer, Berwick
C. J. Brittan, laborer, Berwick
Charles Brader, laborer, Berwick
Frank Derr, liveryman, Bloom
Frank Deitrick, laborer, Bloom
Frank Davis, farmer, Mt. Pleasant
Pardee Everhard, farmer, Jackson
Luther Eyer, clerk, Catawissa Boro
Jonas Edgar, carpenter, Greenwood
Edward Englehard, farmer, Franklin
Charles Fruit, mail carrier, Madison
John Gardner, farmer, Pine
E. B. Guie, coal dealer, Catawissa Boro
Henry Hippensteel, farmer, Orange twp
Edward Hartman, farmer, Madison
Lemual Harman, farmer Briarcreek
F. H. Hagenbuch, farmer, Center
L. E. Hippensteel, farmer, Mt. Plsnt.
Rowe Ikeler, farmer, Hemlock
John M. Johnston, farmer, Greenwood
Tilden Kline, blacksmith, Bloom
James Karshner, farmer, Mifflin
F. R. Kline, farmer, Benton twp
Emanuel Levan, miner, Conyngham
David Long, miller, Roaringcreek
Isaiah Masteller, farmer, Madison
W. H. Miller, farmer, Mifflin
Robert Morris, gent, Bloom
Frank W. Miller, merchant, Centralia
Hurley Moser, farmer, Madison
Benjamin McMichael, farmer, Gr'nw'd
Geo. W. Miller, farmer, Greenwood
J. W. Mifflin, merchant, Bloom
John Mensch, farmer, Montour
Jerre Oberdorf, shoemaker, Cata. Boro
Edward Rooney, laborer, Conyngham
W. P. Robbins, farmer, Greenwood
Charles, Rebble, laborer, Mt. Pleasant
David Sterner, laborer, Bloom
Jacob Steen, landlord, Sugarloaf
R. W. Smith, laborer, Mifflin
E. G. Sweppenheiser, farmer, Center
S. E. Steadman, farmer, Sugarloaf
Jonah Townsend, farmer, Scott
Miles Welliver, farmer, Madison
Chas. M. Wenner, farmer, Fishingcreek

SECOND WEEK.

Charles Aten, farmer, Mifflin
P. Lloyd Appleman, c'rpntr, Benton[B
I. M. Betz, merchant, Montour
Evan Buckalew, dealer, Benton Boro
George Budman, laborer, Berwick
Emanuel Bogert, farmer, Fishingcreek
R. L. Beishline, farmer, Fishingcreek
D. W. Carter, laborer, Bloom
Joseph Chrisman, boatman, Bloom
Geo. M. Durling, farmer, Mifflin
Henry Deichmiller, farmer, Hemlock
W. E. Diettrich, merchant, Scott
Jackson Emmitt, farmer, Hemlock
William Gordner, farmer, Pine
Harrison Greenly, farmer, Pine
Stephen Hughes, farmer, Cata. Boro
Clinton Hartman, tax collector, Scott
Reuben Hess, gent, Bloom
John H. Lunger, J. P., Jackson
William Lemon, carpenter, Bloom
William Masteller, carpenter, Main
William McMahon, farmer, Mt. Pleas't
John G. McHenry, distiller, Benton T
Bruce McMichael, farmer, Fishingc'k
John Morris, farmer, Pine
Mark Mendenhall, clerk, Millville
Moses Markle, shoemaker, Berwick
J. G. Quick, coal dealer, Bloom
W. E. Rinker, clerk, Bloom
W. H. Runyon, farmer, Madison
Josiah Ralston, merchant, Bloom
Elisha Ringrose, farmer, Center
B. F. Sharpless, gent, Bloom
J. R. Sutton, tax collector, Berwick
J. L. Williams, farmer, Center
Isaiah Yeager, former, Catawissa twp

He's About Correct.

A famous physician, upon being asked recently what is the cause of ill health, replied: "Thinking and talking about it all the time. The ceaseless introspection in which so many of the rising generations of nervous folks indulge is certainly wearing them out. When they are not worrying as to whether they sleep too much or too little they are fidgeting over the amount of food they take or the quantity of exercise necessary for health. In short, they never give themselves a moment's peace."

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL : : : : : :

FOR PILES,
ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF.
SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed.
Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. $1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, $5.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

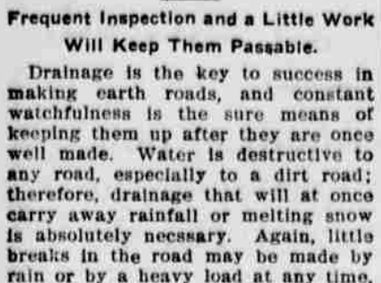
ROADS AND ROAD MAKING

POORLY DRAINED ROADS.

Frequent Inspection and a Little Work Will Keep Them Passable.

Drainage is the key to success in making earth roads, and constant watchfulness is the sure means of keeping them up after they are once well made. Water is destructive to any road, especially to a dirt road; therefore, drainage that will at once carry away rainfall or melting snow is absolutely necessary. Again, little breaks in the road may be made by rain or by a heavy load at any time, and if not repaired immediately will grow into mud holes, especially in the winter, and these mud holes easily and rapidly develop into an almost impassable mire. But frequent inspection and a little work will keep the road in good condition and with less cost than under ordinary methods. With good drainage established in building the road and frequent inspection to keep the drainage efficient and to mend promptly small injuries to the surface, the earth roads of the United States could be maintained in a much higher state of usefulness than at present, and at considerably lower cost.

The aim in making a road is to establish the easiest, shortest, and most economical line of travel. It is therefore desirable that roads should be firm, smooth, comparatively level, and fit for use at all seasons of the year;



that they should be properly located so that their grades shall be such that loaded vehicles may be drawn over them without great loss of energy; that they should be properly constructed, the roadbed graded, shaped, and rolled; and that they should be surfaced with the best available material suited to the needs.

It is to be hoped that all the heavy traffic roads in the United States can be macadamized, graveled, or otherwise improved in the not distant future; but owing to the absence in many places of rock, gravel or other hard and durable substances with which to build good roads, and by reason of the excessive cost of such roads where suitable material is scarce, the majority of our public highways will of necessity be composed of earth for many years to come. It is fortunate, therefore, that under favorable conditions of traffic, moisture, and maintenance the earth road is the most elastic and most satisfactory for pleasure and for light traffic. The condition of the common roads in this country, especially in the Middle West, is so deplorable at certain seasons of the year as to operate as a complete embargo on marketing farm products.

Beauty of Shell Roads.

In many of the Eastern and Southern States road stones do not exist; neither is it possible to secure good coarse gravel. No such material can be secured except at such an expense for freight as to practically preclude its use for road building. Oyster shells can be secured cheaply in most of these States, and when applied directly upon sand or sandy soil, 8 or 10 inches in thickness, they form excellent roads for pleasure driving and light traffic. Shells wear much more rapidly than broken stone or gravel of good quality, and consequently roads made of them require more constant attention to keep them in good order. In most cases they should have an entirely new surface every three or four years. When properly maintained they possess many of the qualities found in good stone or gravel roads, and so far as beauty is concerned they can not be surpassed.

Straight and Level Roads.

In the prairie State of Iowa, where roads are no worse than in many other States, there is a greater number of roads having much steeper grades than are found in the mountainous Republic of Switzerland. In Maryland the old stagecoach road or turnpike running from Washington to Baltimore makes almost a "bee line," regardless of hills or valleys, and the grades at places are as steep as 10 or 12 per cent., where by making little detours the road might have been made perfectly level, or by running it up the hills less abruptly the grade might have been reduced to 3 or 4 per cent., as is done in the hilly regions of many parts of this and other countries. Straight roads are the proper kind to have, but in hilly countries their straightness should always be sacrificed to obtain a level surface so as to better accommodate the people who use them.

Avoid Large Stones.

Macadam insisted that no large stone should ever be employed in road making, and, indeed, most modern road builders practice his principle that "small angular fragments are the cardinal requirements." As a general rule it has been stated that no stone larger than a walnut should be used for the surfacing of roads.

Mutton of good quality usually sells at a higher price than beef and yet it is produced at considerably less cost.

Of all methods of improving the soil and destroying weeds sheep are the best.

TO FIX ON DANTE'S BIRTHPLACE.

The Question Undecided at the Present Moment.

High and low, rich and poor, have now but one thought, that of locating the houses of the Alighieri. This has been attempted on various occasions, and some time ago it was established, to the satisfaction of the time, that Dante was born in a certain house, even the room being pointed out. To this almost the whole traveling public has come in pilgrimage; but alas! a doubt has arisen, and it is now said that Dante did not live there at all.

The documents which should establish the right of the matter are few, but sufficiently plain to show that, if not just there, the Alighieri could not have been far off. One states that in 1110 the family were living in the parish of San Martino, and near the church, as there was a heated question about a fig tree which Dante's ancestors had planted and which they were obliged to root up. In 1277, after Dante's birth, they were again in trouble, this time with the abbot of the Church of the Badia, so that they were evidently still in the same neighborhood, and, in fact, there is another document which seems to say that Dante's father lived among the people of San Martino, while others show that after the poet's death they were still there. Thus the neighborhood is established, but the house is a more difficult matter. Several buildings have been demolished, but the only thing which has come to light is a wall with a coat of arms, the same as that found on several other houses of the district and on the Church of the Badia. But that proves nothing for or against, as they may have been added later when the property changed hands. There are documents, they say, tracing the different ownerships of the houses from 1332, at which time they were owned by an uncle of Dante's, to 1869. Thus the question stands at the present moment.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Million Dollar Caterpillars.

A few years ago a scientific person in Massachusetts imported some caterpillars that interested him, and kept them in a bottle. But one day the bottle tipped over and some of the caterpillars escaped into the scientist's garden and presently stocked it with gypsy moths. To catch them and their descendants the Bay State has since spent about a million dollars of public money. They have cost it many million dollars besides in damages. The old method of fighting them was to find and destroy the cocoons. The State finally gave that up, much to the regret of many of its citizens. The bugs have since increased very much and carried destruction into the woods. It is now proposed to fight these pests in the latest fashion by breeding parasites which will attack them. That method is recommended by Mr. Kroebele, of Alameda, Cal., who tried it successfully in that State for white scale. The Massachusetts Forestry Association favors the experiment, which will not cost much, and Mr. Koebele will doubtless be invited to bring his parasites to Massachusetts and stick them on. The whole country is concerned in this experiment, because a Massachusetts Congressman has invited Congress to declare the gypsy moth a national enemy and to appropriate $250,000 to fight him. The parasite cure is a modern wonder and has been effective in cases of great moment. Mr. Koebele says it will not wipe out the gypsy moths, but will keep them down. The boll weevil may presently be restrained by the same methods.—Harper's Weekly.

The Pace.

"There can be no question about one thing," said a man who does not take kindly to the hurry-up, strenuous tendency of the time, "and that is the fact that we hurry our children along the highway of life at a too rapid pace. In your day and mine children were not so wise. They did not push them so much at school. As you know, they did not begin the serious studies of life so soon. But now—well, the idea is aptly put in a bit of verse which I found recently in a South African paper. Here is the way it runs:

"Hurry the baby as fast as you can.
Hurry him, worry him, make him a man;
Off with his baby clothes, get him in pants,
Feed him on brain foods and make him advance;
Hustle him, soon as he's able to walk,
Into a grammar school, cram him with talk;
Fill his poor head full of figures and facts,
Keep on jamming them in till it cracks."

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Fair Titled Americans.

Forty years ago Lord Palmerston predicted that "before the century is over these clever and pretty women from the States will pull the strings in half the chancelleries of Europe."

A review of the world to-day bears witness to the truth of the prophecy. Lady Curzon, in India; Mrs. Chamberlain, in England; Mme. Jusserand, Baroness Moncheur, the Baroness von Sternberg, wives respectively of the French Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and the German Ambassador to the United States, are all of American descent or birth.

Lady Herbert, widow of Sir Micahel Henry Herbert, formerly Britain's Ambassador, was an American, and to-day some of the most influential houses on the other side look to their American wives to maintain their prestige.

"DIAMONDFIELD JACK"

Spectacular and Dramatic Life Story of Cowboy Days.

NOW TO BE MILLIONAIRE

From Gallows Tree to Affluence.—A True Life Romance Comes Out of the West.—Twice Sentenced to Death He is Pardoned and Restored to Citizenship.

Three times condemned to be hanged for a double murder and now a free man, a mine owner, with every prospect of becoming a millionaire—such in brief is the transition that fate has wrought in the fortunes of John Davis, known as "Diamondfield Jack." Riches have come to him as the fairy-like climax to a life story as picturesque, as dramatic and spectacular, as any in the romantic history of the far west.

Mining men from Goldfield, the new camp near Tonopah, declare that Davis and his partners will be millionaires before two years more have rolled away. Davis has been mining ever since he was snatched from the shadow of the scaffold, when death was so near that he could almost feel the tightening of the noose about his neck. He and his associates are now owners of the Daisy group of mines, in one of which the strike referred to was made.

"Diamondfield Jack" Davis was one of the leading actors in the bitter range war of 1896, and, so far as popular interest was concerned, he held the center of the stage until December, 1902, when he was released from the Idaho state prison. Davis was in the employ of the Sparks-Harrell cattle company, the biggest stock raising concern in Nevada, whose cattle fattened on the ranges of that state and Idaho.

The senior member of the firm was John Sparks, "Honest John" now governor of the silver state. The possession of the ranges had long been disputed between the cattle raisers and the sheep men. Intensely bitter feuds have resulted and many lives have been sacrificed to the hatred between the two classes.

In the spring of 1896 this bitter personal feeling reached its height. Thousands of sheep were driven on to the ranges that the cattlemen had formerly claimed as their own. The cattlemen prepared to defend what they considered their territory, and armed men patrolled the ranges. Conspicuous among these was "Diamondfield Jack."

In the western part of Cassia county, Idaho, the fight for the range was the fiercest. The sheepmen had been warned that to cross a certain ridge near Deep Creek meant death for themselves and their stock. Nevertheless, some of them persisted in driving their sheep into the forbidden territory.

Among these men were John C. Wilson and Daniel Cummings, herders. One day a rancher found both men dead in their camp wagons. They had been killed with a rifle.

There were many circumstances that seemed to point to Jack Davis and another man as having knowledge of the crime. They were arrested. The man who was jointly charged with Davis was soon released, but with "Diamondfield Jack" it fared worse.

The jury found him guilty, and on April 14, 1897, he was sentenced to be hanged. The case was appealed to the supreme court of the state, which affirmed the judgment of the lower tribunal and resentenced Davis to die, fixing the date of execution as October 28, 1898. Eight days before the sentence was to be carried out Governor Hunt granted the condemned man a reprieve until February 1, 1899.

Then the case was taken into the Federal courts. From the United States circuit court of appeals the fate of "Jack" Davis was passed to the supreme court of the Uited States, which promptly affirmed the previous decisions.

For the third time Davis was sentenced to death, June 21, 1901, being fixed as the date of the event.

"Jack" Davis was a poor man, but powerful and wealthy friends came to his aid, conspicuous among them being Governor Sparks.

When the last legal resource had been exhausted and when it seemed that Davis was doomed to die, the influence of Governor Sparks resulted in restoring "Jack" Davis to freedom. A temporary reprieve a day or two before the date set for the execution was followed by a full pardon and restoration to citizenship, which was issued December 17, 1902.

After spending six years in prison, "Diamondfield Jack" was free to go his way. He chose to go to Nevada, to the new mining camps surroundings Tonopah, and there he found the fortune that has set every human tongue in the cattle country to wagging about his phenomenal luck.

Jack Davis began life for himself as a newsboy in London. Later he stowed away on a sailing ship bound for South Africa. He went to the diamond fields of the interior and met with varying fortune, until he attracted the attention of Cecil Rhodes, then just beginning his consolidation of the diamond interests.

Davis became a confidential detective for the empire builder. Several years of this life satisfied Davis, and he came to this country, seeking the far west as affording the excitement and danger he had learned to love. He drifted about the border for several years and then became a cowboy on the Nevada-Idaho ranges.

"I feel as young now, at thirty, as I did at eighteen years of age."

That is part of the statement of one woman, mother of six children, who found new life by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is not the ordinary cares of the family, nor the natural obligations of motherhood, which make women prematurely old. But it is the womanly diseases, draining away the vitality, and undermining the strength, which take the roundness and suppleness from the form, the bloom from the cheek and the brightness from the eye.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures those womanly diseases which rob women of youth and beauty. It establishes regularity, dries enfeebling drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. It brings back to the mother the lightheartedness of her bridal day. This is the testimony of thousands of women who have renewed their youth by the use of "Favorite Prescription."

"For four years I suffered untold agony," writes Mrs. E. A. Nations, of Witts Springs, Searcy Co., Arkansas. "Sometimes I would get some better and think I would get well, only to wake up some morning not able to rise. In my hips and around lower parts of abdomen was where I suffered the most, and when the pain would give way it scattered all over me and I would be so sore and stiff I could scarcely move. My husband got the best doctor in the country to attend me, but I did not improve any. Finally I told my husband that I was going to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. By the time I had taken one bottle of 'Favorite Prescription' I could notice a little improvement. Dr. Pierce advised me to take 'Golden Medical Discovery' in connection with the 'Favorite Prescription.' By the time I had taking five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and four of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I was well. That was two years ago this summer. I felt well until I expected to become a mother, then a threatened mischance greatly weakened me, and my old disease returned. My husband got another doctor for me, but I seemed to just drag along and get no better. At last I told the doctor that if his medicine did not help me I would go back to Dr. Pierce's medicines. I did so, and by the time I had taken them one month I could do my own housework, except washing, and tended my garden, too. I was stouter than I had ever been while waiting baby's coming since my first baby came (this one was the sixth child). She is now eleven months old, and is a healthy child. As for me, I feel as young now, at thirty, as I did at eighteen years of age."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness and sick headache.

Attacks Apostles' Creed.

Dr. McArthur Calls Introduction of Two Phrases Gigantic Fraud.

Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, of New York, has caused a sensation by a bitter attack on the Apostle's Creed. In an address to a convention of Baptist young people, Dr. MacArthur said: "The two phrases, 'He descended into hell' and 'I believe in the communion of saints,' which are recognized as part of the so-called Apostles' Creed, were smuggled into the creed.

"Who is responsible for their introduction we are unable to tell, but their introduction into the creed is, in my opinion, one of the most gigantic frauds perpetrated in the history of religion.

"Members of one faith assert that the creed was formed by the Apostles, each of them contributing a portion of the declaration of the principles of faith." Dr. MacArthur continued: "The Apostles' Creed, it is called, though I know not why. It was formed and the two objectionable phrases to which I refer were smuggled into it a hundred years after the last of the apostles had died.

"I maintain," he said, "that it is most unchristian to consign anyone to perdition as is done in the first phrase, and that any minister who will repeat the creed, using these phrases, is no Christian."

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE.

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures Corns, Bunions, Painful, smarting, Hot Swollen feet. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. 8-23 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 29th. 1905,

at two o,clock p. m.

All those two certain lots of ground situate on the north side of public street leading from Bloomsburg to Rupert, designated as numbers (3) and (4) in the plot of lots as recently purchased by C. W. Miller from Evaline Rupert being more fully described as follows to wit: Number (3) beginning at a point on said road one hundred and forty-three feet east of the land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and fifty-six feet to a stake corner of land of Mary B. Mendenhall; thence along same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 2; thence south twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and sixty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Number 4—Beginning at a point on said road one hundred and eight and one-third feet east of land of J. E. Wilson; thence north twenty-seven degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and forty-six feet to stake corner of land of Mary B. Mendenhall; thence along the same north fifty degrees forty minutes east thirty-six feet more or less to a stake corner of lot Number 3; thence along the same south twenty seven degrees and twenty minutes east one hundred and fifty-six feet to public road aforesaid; thence along the same south sixty-seven degrees west thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Moyer Exrs, of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Eshleman terre tenant and to be sold as the property of Holmes Midgley with notice to H. G. Eshleman terre tenant.

WALLER, Atty. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, 1905,

at two o'clock p. m.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg aforesaid, bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a stake at the south east corner of lot now owned by Wm E. Kauffman on the line of Second street as recently widened by an ordinance of the said Town and extending eastwardly forty feet along the north side of said Second street; thence northwardly parallel with lot of the said Kauffman two hundred and thirteen feet be the same more or less to an alley extending along the south bank of Fishing Creek; thence in a southwestwardly direction the course of said alley about forty feet to lot of said Kauffman; thence southwardly along the line of said lot about two hundred and three feet be the same more or less to Second street aforesaid.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James C. Brown, C. C. Peacock and Wm. S. Moyer Exrs, of Sarah J. Brown, deceased, vs. William M. Harder and to be sold as the property of William M. Harder.

WALLER, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly passed the 12th day of April, 1875, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute and State Normal School of the Sixth District, will be held on the first Monday of May, being May 1st, 1905, between the hours of two and four o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, at the office of the Normal School, in the Dormitory, in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., at which time four persons will be elected as Trustees on the part of the stockholders to serve for the ensuing three years; and at the same time four persons will be nominated to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, two of whom may be appointed to serve for the ensuing three years on the part of the State.

JOHN M. CLARK, Secretary.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Mary Rambo vs. Jesse Rambo. In the Common Pleas Court of Columbia County. No 68 Feoruary Term, 1905.

To Jesse Rambo late of Columbia County, Pa.

WHEREAS Mary Rambo your wife has filed a libel in the Court of Common Pleas of said county of February Term 1905, praying a divorce against you.

Now you are hereby notified and required to appear in said court on or before Monday the 1st day of May next to answer the complaint of the said Mary Rambo and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

C. A SMALL, Attorney. W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.
4-6 4t

CHARTER NOTICE.

In the Common Pleas Court of Columbia County

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the first Monday of May, 1905, to wit May 1st, under the "Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," Approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements by Abraham Kline, John McHenry, E. W. Kline, J. P. Hauck and D. J. Foust for the charter of an intended corporation to be called THE MCHENRY CEMETERY COMPANY, of Orange Township, the character and object of which is to keep, and maintain a public burial ground, and for these purposes to have, possess, and enjoy, all the rights, benefits, and privileges, conferred by the Act and its supplements. CHRISTIAN A. SMALL.
3-30-5t Solicitor

AUDITOR'S NOTIDE.

In Re-estate of Clark Roat, late of Hemlock Township, Columbia County, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Eli Ohl and Taylor Ruckle, Administrators of the estate of Clark Roat, deceased, will sit to perform the duties of his appointment at the law office of Hon. Grant Herring on Main street in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Friday, April 28th, 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day; when and where all persons interested in said estate may appear, or forever after be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

4-6 4t CLINTON HERRING, Auditor.

Professional Cards.

N. U. FUNK.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ent's Building, Court House Square,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Townsend's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Centre Street, 1 door below Opera House.

H. A. McKILLIP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

A. N. YOST.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Ent Building Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG. PA

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRED IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office Over First National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office in Ent's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over J. G. Wells' Hardware Store, Bloomsburg.
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Ent building, over Farmers National Bank. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED, GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA

J. J. BROWN, M. D.
THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
BLOOMSBURG PA
Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office Barton's Building, Main below Mark
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,5
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,525,160	1,419,8
Queen, of N. Y.	500,000	3,588,916	1,021,8
Westchester, N.Y.	300,000	1,753,307	628,
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
All claims promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
INSURANCE AND REALESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG,
Oct. 31, 1901. tf *

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street
Large and convenient sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
I. A. SNYDER, Proprietor.
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large sample rooms, bar rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1905.

FAMOUS ACTOR DEAD.

Joseph Jefferson Asleep Never to Awaken Again as Rip Van Winkle.

Joseph Jefferson died at 6.15 o'clock Sunday night.

The sickness of Mr. Jefferson, which ended in his death, contracted it is believed, while on a recent visit to his son, Charles B. Jefferson, at Hobe Sound, a few miles above Palm Beach, where he went to meet his friend, former President Cleveland. It is believed that from a slight indiscretion in his eating, there, he suffered an attack of indigestion. Since his return to his home this condition grew steadily worse with slight rallies until the end.

Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829, and his first appearance on the stage was at the age of three years, when he figured as a child in Kotzehue's drama, Pizarro, or, The Death of Rolla. In 1843 he joined a party of strolling players who toured Texas and followed the United States army into Mexican territory. He returned north and took minor parts in several small theatres and unsuccessfully tried to manage performances at Peale's Museum in Philadelphia. In 1849 he married Miss Lockyer, an actress.

He continued doing theatrical work, and in 1856 went to Europe for his health and later on his return became stage manager of a theatre at Richmond, Va. Up to this time he had merely attained the standing of a respectable stock actor.

In 1858 as Asa Trenchard in Our American Cousin, with Laura Keene's famous company, he first came prominently before the public. In this and several other dramas Jefferson fairly surpassed all his fellow actors. He later became a star performer in a number of plays. After a trip to California in 1860, where he played with little success, Jefferson sailed for Australia, where he acted successfully for four years.

Against his inclination in September, 1865, he made his debut in London in the Adelphi Theatre in Rip Van Winkle, playing the part for more than 150 nights with great success. He appeared also in other English cities and returned to America in 1866.

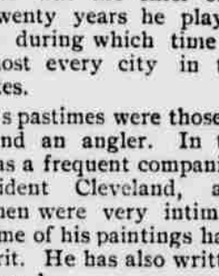
Jefferson's first wife died and he married again, in 1867, his bride being Miss Sarah Warren. Since then his performances had included a few favorite parts of which Rip Van Winkle was the chief one. For over twenty years he played this drama, during which time he visited almost every city in the United States.

Jefferson's pastimes were those of a painter and an angler. In the latter he was a frequent companion of ex-President Cleveland, and these two men were very intimate friends. Some of his paintings have distinct merit. He has also written an autobiography.

Wheat Outlook Good.

A Large Amount of Wheat Was Put Out Last Fall.

No one drives into the country these days without being struck with admiration for the wheat fields which are already growing luxuriantly and present a beautiful emerald appearace. The farmers of the surrounding valleys put out a large amount of wheat last fall, but intend to devote more attention to corn and potatoes than in former years, as experience has shown that there is more money in those crops than in wheat. The high price of wheat of the last six or eight months has caused more wheat to be set out, but the increase is not what some people would have expected in view of the high price for grain.

A MATTER OF HEALTH
ROYAL


BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when good medicine is so much needed as in the Spring.

The blood is impure, weak and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength, and want of animation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Make the blood pure, vigorous and rich, create appetite, give vitality, strength and animation, and cure all eruptions. Have the whole family begin to take them today.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used in our family for some time, and always with good results. Last spring I was all run down and got a bottle of it, and as usual received great benefit." MISS BEULAH BOYCE, Stowe, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

SPRING ARBOR DAY.

The Youth Should Be Impressed With the Importance of Tree Planting.

Tomorrow will be Arbor Day, as has been appointed by Governor Pennypacker—a day on which the minds of the people should be directed to tree planting, the importance of which should be particularly impressed upon the youthful mind. In order to make this impression upon the young it is intended that the public schools shall observe the day in accordance with the recommendation of the governor. Both the boys and girls should be taught the importance of tree culture, forest preservation and the care of birds. These are all essential to the public welfare—the trees for their beauty, general usefulness and healthful qualities; the forests for their commercial value and climatic effects; the birds for the service they render in the preservation of the crops from the ravages of insects. The observance of the day should not be confined, however, to the educational institutions. Every citizen has an interest in the matter to which the governor's proclamation refers, and Arbor Day should be observed in a practical way by the authorities and citizens.

Elks Installed

New Officers of B. P. O. E's were Ushered Into Office Thursday Night.

At Thursday evening's meeting of the local lodge of Elks, the recently elected officers were installed by District Deputy Fred C. Hard, of Scranton. The officers installed were:

Exalted Ruler, C. C Yetter; Esteemed Leading Knight, Charles M. Evans; Esteemed Loyal Knight, C. A. Small; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, O. E. Aust; Secretary, C. B. Ent; Treasurer, F. D. Dentler; Trustee, John Gross; Tyler, C. H. Reice; Esquire, Anthony Menzbach; Chaplain, L. H. Tooley; Organist, Andrew Evans.

Following the Installation there was a most enjoyable social session. Refreshments were served and music was furnished by Calhoun's orchestra.

Sunbury Borough Must Pay Damages.

In the damage suit of George D. Bucher against the borough of Sunbury, the jury returned a verdict shortly before noon Wednesday, awarding damages in the sum of $2,083.33. Bucher fell on the ice covering the pavement in front of the court house and injured himself so severely that he became permanently crippled. At a previous trial against the county he secured a verdict, but on an appeal to the superior court the same was set aside on the ground that the county was simply the agent of the state, and therefore was not liable for damages. Suit was then instituted against the borough with the above result.

Work Will Soon Be Started.

A car load of tools to be used in the construction of the river bridge at Catawissa, arrived there on Friday, as did also a car load of timber for the false work. This is an indication that the work on the bridge will soon be started, all of which is joyful news to the people residing on both sides of the river.

Pure Water.

Bloomsburg has pure water. Several analyses have recently been made, which failed to find any contamination in the supply furnished by the Water Company. One test was made with water drawn from a spigot at the residence of R. C. Butler on Fifth Street, where two children have been ill with typhoid fever, but the water was found pure.

No Match For Williamsport.

The "Gazette" and "Bulletin" Says it was a Swatfest.

The Normal boys were like as many pygmies in the hands of the Williamsport leaguers Monday afternoon. They boarded the air ship early in the game, and remained in the clouds throughout the long drawn out nine innings.

In speaking of the game the *Gazette* and *Bulletin* says:

The Williamsport base ball team held a swatfest at Athletic Park yesterday. Everybody hit the ball and hit it hard. The Bloomsburg Normal team were the victims, and the way those outfielders chased leather was a caution.

Lynch essayed to pitch for the visitors, but after he had been sately hit five times, had issued three passes and made three wild pitches Bray was called in to finish the first inning and the game.

Bray did good work until the fifth inning when they took his measure for eight hits and followed in the seventh with 12 more.

The same paper prints the following notes:

Stone had a finger hurt in the first inning and Aldinger finished the game behind the bat.

Schmaltz put up a good game at third. He was one of Bloomsburg's best.

Williamsport had 18 men at the bat in the seventh inning and the scorers were correspondingly busy.

When Bloomsburg pulled off that double play in the eighth inning Weimer fell over in a faint.

Dr. Aldinger wants to know what there is about Williamsport that affects his team in such a manner. One of its two poor games last year was played here, and yesterday was, to use his expression, "a farce comedy."

We did not intend to mention the score, but Dr. Aldinger says he wont take it to heart, so here it is: Williamsport 32, Normal 4.

Direful Predictions.

Dr. MacDonald Says New York Will Be Destroyed By Earthquake.

Dr. J. MacDonald, an astrologer of Binghamton N. Y., in an almanac just published by him makes some sensational prophecies of great events to take place within the next two years. Among the prophecies is that a portion of New York city will be destroyed by earthquake some time during the present year. He says: "The loss of life will be terrible. The shock will be felt at least 200 miles inland. There is a grave possibility that the whole lower half of Manhattan island will slide off into the bay."

Dr. MacDonald also prophesies the end of the Russian-Japanese war during this year, and says that the elements will assist greatly in the almost total destruction of the Japs. Japan, he says, will be nearly wiped off the earth by earthquakes and a great tidal wave. He declares that in 1931 the United States will extend from the North to the South Pole and that railroads will be running without interruptions from Point Barrow, in Alaska to Cape San Diego, in Terra del Fuego. He predicts a famine for 1908 throughout the world.

Spotted Fever Instructions.

Dr. Benjamin Lee, secretary of the State Board of Health, has directed officers of the local boards to take the same precautions against the spread of spotted fever, or cerebro-spinal meningitis, as is the case with other infectious fevers. The infectiousness of the disease has been established beyond question.

CROUSE. Died April 16, at the home of his son Samuel Crouse in Fishingcreek township, Mr. Nelson Crouse, aged 83 years, 3 months and 5 days.

STORY OF CAL-CURA.

Discovered by Dr. David Kennedy—Only Kidney Remedy Sold Under Guarantee.

Dr. David Kennedy was born in New York City, but at an early age his family moved to Roxbury, N.Y. He was graduated in 1860 from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. He at once volunteered as a surgeon and was assigned to the United States Army General Hospital in West Philadelphia, and soon became President of the Examining Board and Consulting Surgeon. After the war, Dr. Kennedy settled in Rondout, City of Kingston, N. Y., where for a number of years he enjoyed a large practice as an operative surgeon. He was one of the Presidential Electors of New York State, Mayor of Kingston for four years, and held many other professional, business and political offices.

The latest achievement of his life was the discovery of Cal-cura Solvent, a positive cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder. In speaking of this remarkable remedy, he said: "Cal-cura Solvent is the crowning achievement of my life. It will not disappoint."

Your druggist will return your money if Cal-cura fails to cure, and The Cal-cura Company, of Rondout, N. Y., will pay the druggist. Cal-cura Solvent cures 98% of all cases of Kidney, Bladder and Liver disorders. $1.00 a bottle. Only one size.

MONUMENT SECURED.

Largely through the efforts of Geo. W. Keiter of this town, the act of assembly appropriating $22,500 for the erection of a monument and memorial tablets on the battlefield of Fredericksburg to commemorate the bravery of the Pennsylvania regiments in Humphries' Division, was passed by the late legislature. The *Morning Press* says:

It was after Mr. Keiter had been to Antietam last year where he noticed that the services of many other Pennsylvania regiments had been commemorated that the thought occurred to him that the services of the Pennsylvania regiments that went to make up Humphries' division, and to which he belonged, deserved a monument from the state, as others had secured. The charge at Fredericksburg being their most notable engagement it was there that he thought the monument should be placed. On his way home from Antietam he took up the matter with others who were in the division and after his return home furthered the movement. It at once struck a popular chord on the part of the other members of the regiments yet surviving and the project was successfully pushed, terminating in the passing of the appropriation by the Legislature.

The Governor will now appoint six Commissioners, one from each regiment named, to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Blind Boys' Football.

Football and many other outdoor games are played by the blind, certain changes being made so that in each game the sense of hearing takes the place of sight.

In football, for instance, a tiny bell is fastened to the ball, and by the bell's tinkle the ball's location is determined.

The blind delight in races of all sorts. They do not run towards the tape, as the seeing do, but toward a bell that jangles briskly.

It is odd to see the blind at their games. They play gravely and they maintain a profound silence, for if they make a noise the voices of their guiding bells could not be heard.

Break in the Canal.

A breach has been made in the Manchester ship canal at Runcorn, in England, and when the tide is out water pours into the bed of the River Mersey at the rate of 70,000 to 100,000 gallons an hour. As, however, the tide sweeps into the canal twice in every twenty-four hours, no appreciable difference appears to be made in the level of the waterway. The danger lies in the possible undermining of the wall at this point. The break occurred at a point where great difficulty had been experienced in building the wall.

SAGE SAYINGS.

All in your mind—thoughts.

It tells on many people—gossip.

It seems to come to nought—the dude's mail.

The haughty centaur never came down off his high horse.

When a man sees an oppertunity that the time he ought to sieze it.

The scene shifter doesn't need much faith to move mountains.

A worn-out hat sometimes seems to have been racked to pieces.

Even a man who speaks good English uses bad language sometimes.

World's Jewish Population.

It is estimated the total Jewish population of the world is 10,671832. The United States has 1,127,268; Austria-Hungary, 2,071,254; Germany, 586,948; Russia, 5,189,401; Turkey, 350,000; the British Empire, 276,614; Morocco, 150,000; Abyssinia, 120,000, and other nations less numbers. France has only 80,000, against Germany's population of nearly 600,000; Norway and Sweden together have only 3,402, and, strange to say, Spain has only 402 Jews within her boundaries.

Crooks' Finger Prints.

The London police have a collection of 70,000 sets of finger-prints of criminals. It has been completely established that the thin capillary ridges on the tips of the fingers undergo no natural change of characteristics from the cradle to the grave.

Collided With a Deer.

A boy by the name of Pelkey while riding from Van Buren, Me., to Caribou on a bicycle took a "header" from a very unusual cause. While coming down a hill he ran into a deer, smashing the wheel and throwing him several feet. The deer escaped without injury.

WIDOW'S APPRAISMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that the following widows' appraisements will be presented the Orphans' Court, of Columbia county, on Monday, May 1st A. D. 1905, by the clerk of said court and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed to same within four days they will be confirmed finally.

Estate of Conrad Deitz late of Beaver township, deceased personality $300.00.

Estate of Joseph Weiss late of Centre township, deceased, personality $255.80

Estate of Robert Crossley late of Hemlock township, deceased, personalty $300.00.

Estate of R. H. Ringler late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased, personalty $300.00.

Estate of Wm. B. Wagner late of Locust township, deceased, personalty $300.00.

Clerks' Office, C. M. TERWILLIGER,
Bloomsburg, Pa., April, 12, 1905. Clerk O. C.

Last Friday, April 1905.
Embroidery, Insertion and Beadings 25c. yd.

A large assortment of new and desirable patterns in high grade goods worth 30 to 75 cents a yard for

Friday Only 25c. yd.

R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ayer's Pills Sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

NOW IS THE TIME
of year when you think of cleaning house, also of cleaning up the rubbish and foul matter which has accumulated about your premises, to guard against sickness, but do you ever give the second thought to the old built-in unsanitary Plumbing Fixtures which breed disease right in your own houses. If you think of installing

NEW FIXTURES

I am ready to quote you good prices on *STANDARD SANITARY MFG. CO'S Enamel Goods*, all fully guaranteed.

All Jobbing of Plumbing and Heating Promptly Attended to.

P. M. REILLY,
438 Centre St. Bell 'Phone

Time to Think of
Summer Footneeds.

A rising thermometer suggests low shoes. Every woman hails with delight the return of the Oxford season.

"John Kelly"

shoes never before came to us in more attractive styles.

Patents for Sundays and Tans for every day.

The new lasts—the smart patterns—the wide ribbon ties—all deserve your thoughtful attention. The most popular styles at

$2.00 to $3.00.

W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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DIAMOND
WHISKY

Beagle Studio,
Prompt attention given
Photographic Work
Crayons, Framing, Copying and Bromide Enlargements. Made at Short Notice.
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MAIN AND CENTRE STS.

Our Pianos

are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO., AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PHOTOS

For the Satisfactory Kind in Up-to-date Styles, go to

Capwell's Studio,
(Over Hartman's Store)
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